

THE

# Nonconformist.

*Cornelius Rafes Nelson  
25 Bowes Street  
Fleet Street*

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 681.]

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## ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

PATRON—H. R. H. Prince Consort.  
THE SPECIAL WONDER of the AGE—MOULE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LIGHT—the RIVAL of the SUN. Exhibited and Lectured on by Mr. E. V. GARDNER, daily at Half-past Three, and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Half-past Seven.

MUSICAL SKETCHES of POPULAR COMPOSERS by Mr. WILLIAMS and Miss EPPY, every Evening, in Addition to all the other Novelties and Amusements.

Managing Director, R. I. LONGBOTTOM, Esq.

## ORANGE-STREET CHAPEL, SAINT MARTIN'S-STREET, LEICESTER-SQUARE.

A LECTURE will be delivered (D.V.) on THURSDAY EVENING, November 18th, by the Rev. W. G. LEWIS, on "BUNYAN'S PILGRIM'S PROGRESS." Illustrated by a Series of Dissolving Views, Designed and Painted by Eminent Artists. Illuminated by the Oxy-Hydrogen Lime Light. The Chair will be taken, at Seven o'clock, by the Rev. ROBERT E. FORSTER. The proceeds will be devoted to the Funds of the Chapel.

Tickets, 1s.; Reserved Seats, 1s. 6d.; Children Half-price. May be had of any member of the Committee, or at the Chapel.

## MILE-END-ROAD CHAPEL (late Bruns-

wick), near the Turnpike.

The above Place of Worship, after extensive repairs and alterations, will be RE-OPENED, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24. The Rev. SAMUEL EASTMAN (late of the Iron Chapel), Pastor, will state the circumstances which have led to the union of the two Churches; the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, A.M., F.R.G.S., will implore the Divine blessing; after which, a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. HENRY ALLON. Service to commence at 6.30.

On SUNDAY, Nov. 28, TWO SERMONS will be preached by the Revs. Dr. LEIFCHILD and A. M. HENDERSON, of Claremont Chapel. Service to commence, in the Morning, at 10.45, and in the Evening, at 6.30.

On TUESDAY, Nov. 30, A TEA and PUBLIC MEETING will be held, at which the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR has kindly consented to preside; and the Revs. Professor Watson, J. Kennedy, C. Hooper, J. Ross, S. Davis, R. E. Forster, and C. Gilbert; Edward Swaine, Esq., Eusebius Smith, Esq., and others, have engaged to attend, and take part in the proceedings.

Tea at 5.30; and the Chair to be taken at Seven o'clock.

## UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

### CONVOCATION.

Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED MEETING of CONVOCATION will be held at BURLINGTON HOUSE, W., on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 24th day of November, at Seven o'clock, p.m., for the consideration of the following business remaining undisposed of from the meeting on the 10th instant.

I. UNIVERSITY BUILDING.—Motion by Edward Smith, M.D., LL.B., to take steps to obtain the erection of suitable Buildings.

II. PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION.—Motion by Albert Creek, M.A., for a committee to secure two representatives.

III. DEGREES IN ARTS.—Motion by T. S. Osler, LL.B., for a committee to consider and report on the regulations adopted by the Senate on the 7th of July last.

Motion by A. Creek, M.A., respecting Scholarships and Prizes.

C. J. FOSTER, LL.D., Chairman.

WILLIAM SHAW, M.A., Clerk.

## UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

Notice is hereby given, that the following Classical Subjects have been selected for Examination in this University in the year 1859, viz.:—

### For the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION:

XENOPHON: The Hellenics, Book II.

VIRGIL: Georgics, Book III.; Aeneid, Book V.

### For the Examination for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS:

DEMOCRITUS: On the Embassy.

VIRGIL: The Eclogues.

CHICHO: De Oratore, Book I.

By order of the Senate,

WM. B. CARPENTER, M.D.,

Burlington House, Nov. 10, 1858.

Registrar.

## ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

HAVERSTOCK HILL, NEAR HAMPSTEAD.

For Children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

PATRON:—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

The Governors of this Corporation are respectfully informed that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, November 20th, 1858, to Receive the Half-yearly Report from the Board of the General Committee on the State of the Charity; to Elect Auditors; to consider the following Motion by Mr. Chartier—"That after the word 'Corporation,' in Bye-Law 3, the following words be added:—'Also the same privileges as other Governors at all Elections for the admission of children, where such Governor has no child in the Institution by presentation; but no presentation shall take place until six months after the said Governor has exercised the right of voting;'" and for the Election of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School, viz., Eighteen Boys and Seven Girls. The Chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the Ballot close at Two precisely, after which no Votes can possibly be received.

JAMES SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

October 20th, 1858.

## BEST COALS, 2s.—GAMMAN, SON, and CARTER

wholesalers for the best Bottom, Stewart's, or Lambton's Washed Coals, screened, at 2s.; or Good Beams at 2s. per ton, for cash.

Store House-wharf, Ratcliff, and King Edward's-road, Hackney.

## THE VOTE BY BALLOT.

The FRIENDS of the BALLOT in the PROVINCES, are earnestly requested to AGITATE the BALLOT QUESTION in their neighbourhood. The Ballot Society will supply Forms of Petition. Requisitions to Members, Tracts on the Ballot, and all other information and advice gratis.

Deputations from the Society will attend Public Meetings without cost to the Promoters. All applications to be made to

WM. WICKHAM, Honorary Secretary.

Ballot Society's Offices, 5, Guildhall-chambers,  
Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

PSALMODY.—The PRECENTOR of a CHURCH, whose Psalmody is acknowledged to rank with the best in London, and who for many years has had classes with manifest success, wishes to CONDUCT a COURSE in Churches requiring such instruction. The devotional interpretation of Poetry in the "Service of Song" is made a chief part of his teaching.

Address, "Tonic," Z. T. Purday, Esq., 45, High Holborn.

BRITISH and other DAY SCHOOLS.—An experienced TEACHER wishes a RE-ENGAGEMENT. First-class testimonials.

Address, B. M., Mr. Butlin, 16, Mount Gardens, Northampton.

UNE DEMOISELLE PROTESTANTE desire se placer dans un bon PENSIONNAT, pour y enseigner sa Langue. Elle peut aussi offrir son aide dans les études Anglaises.

On peut adresser, A. J., Post-office, Banbury, Oxfordshire.

A FEMALE TEACHER of a BRITISH SCHOOL, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT at Christmas. Has been several years at her last School (non-certified).

Address, C. R., Mr. Jolly's, Stationer, Commercial road.

A YOUNG MAN, of Christian principles, wishes an ENGAGEMENT, where trust and integrity is required. Town or country. Good business habits, understands accounts. No objection to travel. Satisfactory references and testimonials, with security.

A. Z., 6, Chester-place, Kennington-cross, S.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION to a LADY. A well-educated English LADY, age forty, seeks a RE-ENGAGEMENT. She is a thorough Housekeeper and Needlewoman, and is well qualified to take the material charge of a Widower's Family, or to attend an elderly Lady or Gentleman. Six years' testimonials.

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WANTED a steady YOUNG MAN to assist in an IRONMONGER'S Shop.

Apply to G. W., 126, High-street, Woolwich.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. If a member of some Christian church it will be preferred Any age, but if middle-aged or over forty no objection.

Apply by letter, to T. D., 15, Liverpool-street, City, E.C.

TO TAILORS' FOREMEN.—WANTED, a steady, active MAN, who can Cut and Sew well. Unexceptionable references will be required.

Apply to Hibberd and Son, drapers and tailors, Tisbury, near Salisbury, Wilts.

REGISTER OFFICE for Christian or Highly respectable SERVANTS only. 182, Dover-road, Borough, S.E., London.

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Apply No. 14, Middleton-road, Dalston.

TO be DISPOSED OF, in consequence of the death of the Proprietor, a small HOISERY, LACE, and FANCY TRADE, with a good MILLINERY CONNECTION attached, situated in one of the best streets in Birkenhead.

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FOR SALE by PRIVATE CONTRACT, a FINGER ORGAN, suitable for the Chamber or a Small Church or Chapel, with two rows of keys, fifteen stops, couplers, and octave of pedals with Venetian swell in mahogany case, of beautiful design; it also contains a barrel, playing eleven psalm and hymn tunes. It will be sold at about one-fourth of its original cost, and it is as good as new.

For terms and cards to view, apply by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. Cheffins, at Mr. Leifchild's Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, City, E.C.

PIANOFORTE'S EXTRAORDINARY at MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within. These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence; possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Price from eighteen guineas. First-class Pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

All the Profits belong to the

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LLANDAFF HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE.

This School has been long established, and contains upwards of Forty Boys. The Principal is a Graduate of Cambridge and London, and has had fifteen years' experience in tuition. He thinks that every countenance should be afforded by Parents and Teachers to the effort now made by the Old Universities to stimulate Middle Class Education; and he has already found beneficial results produced among his own Pupils by the prospect of the proposed public trials of strength. In the general management of his school, he seeks to impart instruction at once thorough and rational, so as to prepare his boys for the ordinary occupations of life, or for the Universities. He believes that manliness of temper and vigour of body are promoted by athletic games, and gives all due encouragement to the practice of them. He hopes that all his teaching is toned by a religious spirit.

Address, W. H. Johnson, Llandaff House, Cambridge.

THE MIDLAND SCHOOL, near Coventry, established in 1848, for Gentlemen from eight to eighteen years of age. The Academic Course is adapted to a first-class Mercantile Education, to the Oxford Examinations, and to Matriculation at the London University. The best methods of instruction and examination—the qualifications and number of the Tutors—Christian government and vigilant moral supervision—honesty social intercourse and liberal domestic economy—and the beauty and healthy character of the premises, constitute this a FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL, and claim for it the support and interest of the friends of a truly liberal and CHARACTER-FORMING education. Full Papers may be had by applying to the Director, Thomas Wyles.

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FIVE PER CENT. is paid on all Sums received on DEPOSIT. Interest paid Half-yearly.

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A Special Act provides that persons receiving compensation from this Company are not barred thereby from recovering full damages from the party causing the injury; an advantage no other Company can offer.

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Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had at the Company's Office, and at all the principal Railway Stations, where, also, Railway Accidents alone may be insured against by the Journey or year.

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EPPS'S COCOA.—This excellent preparation is supplied in 1lb. and 4lb. packets, 1s. 6d. and 2s.

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TO MINISTERS.—A SUIT of WOADED BLACK CLOTH, 4l. 4s. Dress or Frock Coat, Cassock or other Vest. Quality, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. Instructions for self-measurement and Patterns sent post-free. Personal attendance within five miles.

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COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and COMPANY'S HETTON'S & HASWELL WALLSEND, the best House Coals, 2s. per ton, direct from the Collieries by screw-steamer; Hartlepool, 2s.; Silkstone, first class, 2s.; second class, 2s.; third class, 2s.; Clay Cross, first class, 2s.; second class, 2s.; Barnsley, 1s. per ton, net cash. Delivered, townend, to any part of London.—Address, LEA and CO., Chief Office, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Elstree, and Kingsland.

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LONDON CRYSTAL PALACE.—REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-STREET, and GREAT PORTLAND-STREET.—This magnificent Building will be OPENED to the public on WEDNESDAY, December 1, 1858, for the SALE of all kinds of useful and FANCY ARTICLES. It will contain the largest number of first-class exhibitors of any building in Europe. The Photographic Establishment is the finest in London. The Aviary, Conservatory, General Refreshment Room, and Ladies' Private Refreshment Room, with Retiring Room attached, will be replete in their several departments. Applications for the remaining space are requested to be made forthwith.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO-PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one awarded to the trade).

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Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, London,  
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And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham. Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.  
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BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT begs most respectfully to inform the Commercial World, Scholastic Institutions, and the public generally, that, by a novel application of his unrivalled Machinery for making Steel Pens, and in accordance with the scientific spirit of the times, he has introduced a New Series of his useful productions, which, for Excellence of Temper, Quality of Material, and, above all, Cheapness in Price, he believes will ensure universal approbation, and doff competition.

Each Pen bears the impress of his name as a guarantee of quality; and they are put up in the usual style of boxes, containing one gross each, with labels outside, and the fac-simile of his signature.

At the request of persons extensively engaged in tuition, J. G. has introduced his

WARRANTED SCHOOL AND PUBLIC PENS,

which are especially adapted to their use, being of different degrees of flexibility, and with fine, medium, and broad points, suitable for the various kinds of Writing taught in Schools.

Sold Retail by all Stationers, Booksellers, and other respectable Dealers in Steel Pens—Merchants and Wholesale Dealers can be supplied at the Works, Graham-street; 96, New-street, Birmingham;

No. 94, JOHN-STREET, NEW YORK; and at 37, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

## NICOLL'S NEW REGISTERED PALETOT

has all those advantages which secured such general popularity to Messrs. Nicoll's original paletot, that is to say, as it avoids giving to the wearer an outre appearance professional men and all others can use it during morning and afternoon in or out of doors. Secondly, there is an absence of unnecessary seams, thus securing a more graceful outline, and great saving in wear; the latter advantage is considerably enhanced by the application of a peculiar and neatly stitched binding, the mode of effecting which is patented. In London, the NEW REGISTERED PALETOT can alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street, and 22, Cornhill.

## A NEW DEPARTMENT FOR YOUTH, &amp;c.

H. and D. NICOLL recommend for an H. outside Coat the Havelock and Patent Cape Paletot; and for ordinary use the Cape Suit, such being well adapted for young gentlemen, on account of exhibiting considerable economy with general excellence. Gentlemen at Eton, Harrow, Winchester, the Military and Naval Schools, waited on by appointment. A great variety of materials adapted for the Kilted or Highland Costume, as worn by the Royal Princes, may be seen at

WARWICK HOUSE, 142 and 144, Regent-street.

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## NICOLL'S PATENT HIGHLAND CLOAK

is a combination of utility, elegance, and comfort. No Lady having seen or used such in travelling for morning wear or for covering full dress would willingly be without one. It somewhat resembles the old Spanish Roquelaire, and has an elastic Capucine Hood. It is not cumbersome or heavy, and measures from twelve to sixteen yards round the outer edge, falling in graceful folds from the shoulders; but by a mechanical contrivance (such being a part of the Patent) the wearer can instantly form semi-sleeves, and thus leave the arms at liberty: at the same time the Cloak can be made as quickly to resume its original shape. The materials chiefly used for travelling are the soft neutral coloured shower-proof Woolen Cloths manufactured by this firm, but for the promenade other materials are provided. The price will be two guineas and a half for each Cloak; but with the Mécanique and a lined hood a few shillings more are charged. This department is attended to by Cutters, who prepare Mantles of all kinds, with Velvet, Fur, or Cloth Jackets, either for in or out-door use. These at all times—like this Firm's Riding Habit—are in good taste and fit well. Female attendants may also be seen for Pantalons des Dames à Cheval, partially composed of Chamois. As no measure is required the Patent Highland Cloak can be sent at once to any part of the country, and is thus well adapted for a gift.

H. J. and D. NICOLL, Warwick House, 142 and 144, Regent-street, London.

## NICOLL'S PATENT CAPE PALETOT

offers the following desideratum: the Cape descends from the front part of the shoulders and forms a species of sleeve for each arm, both are at perfect freedom, having to pass through enlarged apertures in the side or body of the Paletot; these apertures, however, are duly covered by the Cape, which does not appear at the back part of the Paletot, but only in the front, and thus serves to form hanging sleeves, at the same time concealing the hands when placed in the pockets. The garment is altogether most convenient and graceful in appearance, and can in London alone be had of H. J. and D. NICOLL, 114, 116, 118, and 120, Regent-street; and 22, Cornhill.

## CAUTION.—In consequence of many impudent

attempts to deceive the public, it is necessary to state that all Messrs. NICOLL'S MANUFACTURES may be distinguished by a trade mark, consisting of a silk label attached to each specimen; to copy this is fraud, and may be thus detected: if the garment is dark-coloured, the label has a black ground, with the firm's name and address woven by the Jacquard loom in gold-coloured silk; if the garment is light-coloured, the label has a pale drab ground, and red letters. Each garment is marked in plain figures, at a fixed moderate price, and is of the best materials. H. J. and D. NICOLL have recognised agents in various parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, and any information forwarded through them will be thankfully acknowledged or paid for, so that the same may lead to the prosecution of any person copying their trade mark, or making an unfair use of their name: that is to say, in such a manner as may be calculated to mislead.

(Signed) H. J. and D. NICOLL.

Regent-street and Cornhill, London.

## HYAM and CO.'S, 86, OXFORD-STREET

CLOTHING for the YOUNG, should correspond with age, and Juvenility should be studied in dress for Children, Boys, and Youths. Parents and Guardians are informed that HYAM and CO.'S Juvenile Suits and Separate Garments, display adaptation in style and make, besides being durable, protective in material, and economical in price. Belt Suits for Children at 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. School Suits for Boys at 15s. 6d., 21s., and 28s. Cape Suits and Osborne Suits newly introduced, 25s., 32s., and 38s.

## JUVENILE OVER COATS at HYAM and CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT, 86, OXFORD-STREET, are realising a merited amount of favour. New patterns have been designed, and a much greater variety of sizes have been introduced, so as to adjust the Garments to the slightest possible variation in Age, Growth, and Figure. Bell Sleeve Capes, Poncho Capes, and College Capes, for Children, 10s. 6d., 15s. 6d., and 21s. Winged Capes, Sac Capes, and Osborne Over Coats, for Boys, 12s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 25s. Inverness Capes, Sleeve Capes, and the New Close Fitting "Bedingote," for Elder Youths, 21s., 30s., and 36s.

## HYAM and CO.'S CONJOINT GARMENTS

for Gentlemen. These consist of the Guinea Coat and Vesta. The true fitting Trousers and Vest at One Pound, and the Coat, Trousers, and Vest, or suit conjointly, at Thirty-eight Shillings. The New Paget Jacket, Sac Jacket, Dress and Soutien Coats, half Dress and full Dress Suits, &c., are cut from materials which vary as much in quality and texture as in pattern, so that Gentlemen will find no difficulty whatever in suiting their tastes to the utmost nicely.

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COATS at HYAM and CO.'S ESTABLISHMENTS, 86, OXFORD-STREET. The New Inverness Cape, Sleeve Cape, Redingote, and Silk Lined Over Coats at a Guinea, Guinea and a Half, and Two and Three Guineas, are designed and made in all the Winter Materials by Cutters and Workmen in constant practice on this description of dress, and superior style and quality are guaranteed. The order department in connexion with each Establishment is under efficient management, and offers various inducements to Gentlemen.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is directed to the following Establishments with which HYAM and CO. alone are connected: London, 86, Oxford-street, West-end; Birmingham, 24, New-street; Leeds, 42, Brigittie.

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Buss's Fifty Shilling Suits.  
Buss's Fifty-five Shilling Suits.  
Buss's Sixty Shilling Suits.  
Buss's Three Guinea Mourning Suits.  
Buss's Thirty-five Shilling Frock Coat.

To be had only at 34, Holborn-hill, corner of Fetter-lane; and Athol House, Pentonville-hill, four doors below the Belvidere Tavern.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d. The enterprise of introducing these articles of apparel to an immense sphere of use, upon which alone the price at which they were announced could hold out the hope of commercial practicability, has served in its success to stimulate the revival of that superior class of Woollen Manufactures for which Great Britain was formerly so distinguished, but which sunk into decay under the pressure of erroneous principles of economy. The SYDENHAM TROUSERS are not put forward as exceedingly low in price, but they are more unequivocally announced as far the lowest in price of anything which can compete with them for the quality of material and workmanship.

Investors and Sale Makers, SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

SYDENHAM TOP COAT, 42s.—This Coat, which is constructed without unnecessary seams, is therefore exempt from the strain and restraint imposed upon the arms and shoulders by most Great Coats. It is perfectly waterproof and very durable, retains its gloss and brightness of colour, and is warm without being heavy.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

SYDENHAM FULL-DRESS SUIT, 80s. Complete.—Comprising Coat, Waistcoat, and Trousers, of superfine Saxony black cloth, or the Waistcoat of silk.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d. Fifth year of their appreciation and success.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, 29, Ludgate-hill.

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# Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVIII.—NEW SERIES, NO. 681.]

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it not be well to ask the "Evangelical clergy" to unite with us in commemorating Oliver Cromwell's "crowning mercy at Worcester"? One looks, on these occasions, for some little congruity. Even our friends the Evangelicals of the Establishment, if they ever distract their purer thoughts by a cursory glance at the past, might find it difficult to rejoice in Elizabeth, seeing that had they lived in her day they would certainly have found as little favour in her sight, and in that of her High Commission, as did the thirty-seven Puritan clergymen of London whom she turned out of their cures to starve. Even they, we imagine, might feel their gratitude dashed with a disturbing element if they chose to call to mind the Queen's intolerant dislike of a married clergy, her discouragement of private and family devotion, her contempt of preaching, the images, crucifix, and lighted candles, which she persisted in retaining in her private chapel, and the persecution to which she subjected those who maintained the morality of the Christian Sabbath.

wise, at no time, to no degree, promoted by the Church Establishment. "The acorn" of the Reformation would have been rooted up long ago, had not the consciences and firmness of Dissenters withheld, even to the death, the worldly leanings, and ambitious designs, of State ecclesiastics. The system, even now, is a terrible obstruction to the further expansion of the principles laid down by the earlier Reformers. There is no fear of the Confessional, no threatening inroads of ritualism, no "perversions," outside the pale of Church-of-Englandism. It is only in the Establishment that the clergy grope their way back to Romish practices. These are the things which we shall tell to the generations to come. This is the present form of the evil we have to grapple with, as Popery was the form in which our forefathers encountered it. Queen Elizabeth's Tercentenary will suggest as well as point the moral. That moral we will record in the language of another—for after words we could hardly find—

"It is obvious to remark, that however essentially intolerant and persecuting the spirit of Popery may be, it perpetrated its fierce deeds during this reign (Mary) as during others, by means of the mechanism of an ecclesiastical establishment. And though we do not confound the *animus* of the Papal with that of any Protestant system, it must still be remembered that even Popery itself would be comparatively harmless but for the secular power which obeys its dictates. Had the Church been, as the principles of the Reformation demanded, disengaged from the State, into what comparatively small dimensions would "the acts and monuments of British martyrs" have been reduced! Papal, Episcopal, Puritan—the degrees of intolerance may vary, but the fact of persecution under any State-church is invariable."\*

## THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

SIR.—I find in the daily papers this morning a paragraph to the effect that the committee of the *Dissenting deputies* "have resolved" that the bill of last year for the total abolition of Church-rates "should be reintroduced and pressed forward without delay at the opening of next session."

As this formal announcement may, perhaps, produce the impression that the Abolition Bill, which was introduced at the instance of the *Liberation Society*, has been abandoned by that body to the care of others, may I be allowed to state that the executive committee intend to repeat and increase the efforts of last session, and will not relax them until the bill is carried through both Houses.—Your obedient servant,

ONE OF THE EXECUTIVE OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

## THE LIBERATION PARTY IN SCOTLAND.

KILMARNOCK.—Mr. Oulton commenced at this place a tour in Scotland intended to embrace several towns which either have never been visited by an agent of the society, or which have not been visited for several years, with a view to secure more thorough co-operation with Scottish volunteers. The meeting, which was held on the 2nd November, took place in King-street Church, and, says the *Kilmarnock Post*, "The speaker was listened to with much attention by the audience, which was comparatively small, and nothing like those voluntary meetings which were held in the same church many years ago." At the conclusion of the address the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried, viz.:—

"That this meeting cordially approve of the objects and operations of the society for the liberation of religion from state patronage and control;" and "that this meeting thank Mr. Oulton for his visit, and hereby resolve to support the society which he represents, to the best of their ability."

The first resolution was proposed by the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, and the second by the Rev. John Symington, who commended the society as a working, and not a mere talking, body. A committee, with one or two laymen, was then appointed to correspond with the society in London, and co-operate with it.

STRANRAER.—A meeting was held in Bridge-street Church on the 4th November, when the attendance

\* Footsteps of our Forefathers: what they suffered and what they sought. By James G. Miall. 1851.

was "most influential and very numerous." The Rev. W. Snellie, who was chairman, referred to the Voluntary controversy of past years, and expressed his gratification at the meeting, as evidencing that the old spirit was not extinct. After the delivery of Mr. Oulton's address, the Rev. J. D. Mathews and Mr. A. Thorburn proposed a resolution approving of the Society, and the Rev. J. Beggarth and Mr. I. Mitchell proposed the appointment of a local committee. M. Jeffray, Esq., proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Oulton, which was heartily agreed to.

**WIGTOWN.**—Mr. Oulton delivered a lecture in the Court-room here, on the 8th November, and in a very neat and effective manner explained to an attentive audience the objects—the past labours and present position of that association, showing that not a little had already been done, and that it required only a more enlarged and combined support in order to obtain most important results. Mr. Jeffray, assistant minister in the Free Church, put some questions to Mr. Oulton in reference to the Society in connexion with the Maynooth endowment, which were answered very satisfactorily, and a committee was afterwards formed to co-operate with the Society.—*Wigtownshire Free Press.*

**AYR.**—On the 9th Nov. Mr. Oulton addressed a meeting in the Town's Buildings, Ayr, and, says the *Ayrshire Express*, described in lucid and able way the society's proceedings. Rev. Walter Morison afterwards addressed the meeting, and proposed a resolution approving of the objects and operations of the society, promising co-operation, and nominating a committee for that purpose. Mr. Waddell seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was then, on the motion of Rev. Mr. M'Innes, accorded to Mr. Oulton, and a similar compliment paid to the chairman, (Mr. H. C. Gray) and the Rev. Mr. Barker pronounced the benediction.

#### RESISTANCE TO VISITATION FEES.

Side by side with the anti-Church-rate agitation there is springing up a resistance to another ecclesiastical demand—viz., the fees claimed from churchwardens at "Visitations." In 1856 Mr. Gould, one of the churchwardens of Kingston-on-Thames, refused to pay the fees demanded of him, and instead tendered fourpence as the amount sanctioned by the canon. Dr. Swabey, the chancellor of the diocese, while not prepared to insist on the legality of the demand, said it had been enforced in some of the county courts, on which Mr. Gould expressed his willingness to try the question there. That challenge was not accepted, and at the next visitation several Surrey churchwardens followed Mr. Gould's example, on the ground that he had not been proceeded against. Since then opposition has displayed itself in another quarter; Mr. Saunders, the churchwarden of Great Wigborough, Essex, having taken the same course. He, however, was summoned to the county court at Colchester, where Dr. Swabey, with Mr. Veley, of Braintree Church-rate fame, tried to prove their right to the fees in virtue of special custom; but ultimately the case was adjourned over the summer, and did not come on again until last month. Dr. Swabey then appeared for himself and Mr. Veley, and Mr. Philbrick for the defendant; and at the outset a long discussion took place on the point, whether the tendering of fourpence did not affect the title of the plaintiffs. On it appearing that the practice of the superior courts admitted a questioning of title after the payment of an amount into court, the objection taken by the plaintiffs was overruled, and it was then alleged that when the title to an incorporeal hereditament was concerned the county court had no jurisdiction. The judge (W. Gurdon, Esq.) said that he clearly had no jurisdiction to try the question of title without the written consent of both parties, and this the defendant's solicitor declined to give. He said it was a question of much public importance, and a Parliamentary committee had reported that they could find "no other warrant for these charges than the practice of making them." It was, therefore, important that the question, if tried at all, should be tried before a superior court. The plaintiffs were therefore dismissed.

As a decision of the Queen's Bench would affect only this particular case, and a law-suit would be needful in every archdeaconry to enforce visitations which may be withheld, we think it improbable that the Queen's Bench will be troubled about the matter, and likely that a general refusal to pay will virtually put an end to these antiquated exactions.

#### THE MAYNOOTH ENDOWMENT.

From a published correspondence between Lord Derby and Sir Culling Eardley it appears Lord Derby would willingly settle the Maynooth question on the principle of the payment of a sum down to the Roman Catholics, in estimating which, not only the interests of individuals, but the expectation of the continuance of the grant held out to Roman Catholics must be considered; and that Lord John Russell approves of the payment of a sum in full, 300,000*l.*, founded on his own view of what the Roman Catholics are entitled to. Sir Culling Eardley is willing to give eight years' purchase of the grants, or 240,000*l.*

In his last letter on the subject Sir Culling says:—

And now, as your lordship has frankly referred to the difference between compensation of vested interests of individuals and compensation of the interest of the Roman Catholic body, may I just say that while the view I have suggested is defensible *coram* Protestants, as only keeping up the college till the present inmates leave it, it does also, in a certain and legitimate sense, meet the feeling in your lordship's mind. It treats the

Roman Catholics generously. It not merely educates present students, but allows others to begin their education at Maynooth during the eight years. It gives the Roman Catholics time to turn themselves. Possibly it may lead to their merging their Catholic University in Maynooth, or *vice versa*,—a great benefit, I venture to think, to the Roman Catholic laity. And yet, while doing this, it saves the Protestant conscience, by instantly divesting our Government of the serious responsibility of training Roman Catholic priests.

#### THE MORTARA CASE.

The *Mercantile Courier* of Genoa, contains some details of the visit of the parents of Mortara to Altari, which ended in their not seeing their child, and being ordered from the town because they had no passport. On their return to Rome, the Secretary of State promised that they should see the child. The mother has given an account of this interview. She says, "He was evidently struggling between fear of the people with whom he lived and love to his parents, but the latter at length prevailed, and he declared he would return home with us. I told him that he was born a Jew, and that, like us, he ought to persist in his faith. 'Dear mother,' he answered, 'I repeat the creed of the Jews every day.'

A memorial has been presented to Lord Malmesbury by the Committee of the Protestant Association, in which they pray that it may be considered in what manner the influence of the British Government, exercised so often with success in defence of civil and religious liberty and the rights of the oppressed, may be now exerted for the restoration of the child, Edgar Mortara, to his parents at Bologna, and that steps may be taken accordingly. The memorialists say that they are aware that it may be contended that her Majesty's Government has no strict right to interfere in matters relating to the laws or the internal administration of the affairs of a foreign country, and also that the present case having arisen in the Roman States may be considered as a still further complication of the affair, but they support the prayer of their memorial, by a reference to the case of Dr. Kalley, imprisoned in Madeira in 1844 for conscience sake, and restored to liberty by the interference of Lord Aberdeen, then Secretary for Foreign Affairs; and to the two stronger and more recent cases of Dr. Achilli and the Madaias, in which the representations of persons of high diplomatic position led to the release of these persons.

#### THE GREENWICH ELECTION AND CHURCH-RATES.

—In accordance with placards headed "Church-rate Abolition, and who is to be our Representative in Parliament?" a meeting of electors was held on Thursday evening last at the Literary Institution, Woolwich. The mode of admission was by tickets, which appeared to have been obtained pretty equally by the supporters of the candidates before the constituency—Mr. Alderman Salomons and Mr. Angerstein. The first bone of contention, and which threatened to result in a personal *mélée*, was the appointment of a chairman. The meeting was convened for half-past seven o'clock precisely; and at the time, the parties who convened the meeting being absent, Mr. Eugene Murray, supporter of Mr. Angerstein, was voted to the chair. Immediately after the platform was occupied by a numerous body of Dissenters, comprising the committee of the Woolwich Religious Liberation Society, who contended that the room was hired by the committee, who had selected Mr. Topley for chairman. After a storm of words, which lasted about ten minutes, it was stated that the committee would offer no further opposition to Mr. Murray, and comparative order was restored. A resolution, condemnatory of Church-rates, was moved by Mr. Tuffield, and seconded by Mr. Stuart. Mr. Carvell Williams, secretary to the Liberation Society, then delivered an argumentative and effective address, in the course of which he urged upon the meeting to return, as a successor to Mr. Townsend, a representative who would pledge himself to vote for Sir John Trelawny's bill for the total abolition of Church-rates. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Fordham, White, and others, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, pledging the meeting to support no candidate at the ensuing election who would not pledge himself to vote for the total abolition of Church-rates.

**CHURCH-RATES AT PLUMSTEAD.**—About six months since, after a hard-fought contest, a considerable majority of the ratepayers decided by a poll to refuse a Church-rate in the parish of Plumstead. Last evening a vestry meeting was held in the parish church to consider a request made by the churchwardens for a penny rate, which it was stated was urgently required for the repairs of the church. After a stormy discussion the proposition for a rate was rejected by a majority of 63, and the pro-rate party, considering such majority conclusive, declined to demand a poll.

**ANTI-CHURCH-RATE MEETING AT RISHWORTH.**—The *Halifax Guardian* contains a report of a very spirited meeting held in the Baptist Chapel of this town, in connexion with the illegal manner in which a Church-rate had been "smuggled" by the churchwardens, Rippenden. The Rev. W. Walters, of Halifax, presided. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Patterson, Rev. A. Dyson, and Mr. J. Barrett. The following resolution was carried:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the attempted imposition of Church-rates on the 5th of November, at Rippenden Church, was unfair, immoral, and illegal, and this meeting pledges itself to resist the pretended rate until the churchwardens call another meeting, and proper notice of the same be given to the ratepayers.

**THE TERCENTENARY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH'S ACCESSION.**—The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs have signified their intention of attending the commemo-

ration of Queen Elizabeth's accession at Christ-church, Newgate-street, where a sermon will be preached by the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., hon. canon of Chester. There will also be services in various parts of the metropolis, and in Birmingham, Brighton, Cheltenham, and other towns. At Birmingham last evening a public prayer-meeting for Churchmen and Nonconformists was to be held in the Music-hall.

**THE LITURGICAL REVISION MOVEMENT.**—There is to be a meeting at the Odeon Hotel, Adelphi, London, on November 30, at twelve o'clock, to consider the best way of obtaining a commission for the alteration of some expressions in the services of the Prayer-book, which those holding the grievous opinions as to the Confessional and other most un-Protestant views ground their course of action upon.—Record.

**NEW BISHOP FOR NEW ZEALAND.**—The Venerable Archdeacon William Williams, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, is to be the Bishop of Waiapu, East Cape, New Zealand. This will make five bishoprics in that colony, and it is understood that a sixth is in the course of formation. It is to the earnest missionary labours of Dr. Williams that the New Zealanders mainly owe that they were provided with the New Testament in their own language. Dr. Williams was originally intended for the medical profession, and is uncle to Mrs. E. L. Gardiner, whose brave husband, Allen Gardiner, Esq., captain in the Royal Navy, perished by starvation with his devoted companions in September, 1851, at Patagonia.

**THE CONFESSORIAL.**—The movement of metropolitan vestries against the Confessional practices in the Church of England continues. In the vestry of St. George's, Hanover-square, a petition asking for the interference of Parliament was carried. Mr. Peel moved, and Mr. Lyon seconded, an amendment to the effect that while sympathising with the petition, the meeting did not consider theological discussion to lie within the sphere of the vestry's duties. Sir J. Shelley, M.P., supported the original motion. On a division, only six appeared for the amendment, with thirty-nine against it. At St. George's East a similar resolution was carried by 19 to 4.

**CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.**—A few weeks since a young couple, living in Freshwater, and who attend the Baptist Chapel, intending to enter upon the matrimonial state, had the bans published at the parish church, and no objection was then raised, but on the day appointed for the wedding, when the loving couple were getting ready for the occasion, they received a notice from the minister, stating that he would not marry them on account of their not having been baptised! This, of course, was a great disappointment to them, and they were obliged to lead a life of celibacy a little longer, until the necessary arrangements were made for their being married at the Baptist Chapel, at Newport, which took place a few days since. It is indeed astonishing how much trouble the Church of England will take to make Dissenters.—*Hampshire Independent.*

**THE WESLEYANS, THE GOVERNMENT, AND LORD'S-DAY OBSERVANCE.**—On Tuesday, the Rev. Francois A. West, ex-President, with a deputation from the Methodist Conference, had an interview with the Home Secretary, the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, to present a memorial from the Methodist Conference on matters relating to the observance of the Lord's-day. Mr. West having read the memorial, a conversation followed, in which Dr. Rule, and Messrs. Scott, Thornton, Arthur, Newstead, and Prest took part. Mr. Walpole expressed himself as most fully concurring with the deputation in all their views, and in all their feelings on the subject; and as there was no present public agitation of the great question, nor was the Government committed to the advocates of Sabbath desecration, he did not think it necessary to go beyond his assurance of personal agreement, and a promise that the memorial should also be laid before Lord Derby. Mr. West and the rest of the deputation acknowledged their cordial satisfaction with Mr. Walpole's reception.

**A LIBERAL-MINDED MAYOR.**—Liberal principles are extending in the town of Maidstone. Candidates holding them were chosen at the last election, as representatives of the burgesses in the Town Council, thus forming a majority of liberal councillors. Consequently a liberal mayor, Charles Arkell, Esq., was chosen last week. At his inauguration dinner, although an Episcopalian, he shamed the Congregationalist Lord Mayor of London, for to the customary toast "The Archbishop and the Clergy of the diocese," he added, "and ministers of other religious denominations." He also made some kind, pertinent remarks with regard to the last clause, referring particularly to two Dissenting ministers who were present. The toast was drunk with customary courtesy. The incumbent of the parish church responded, avoiding the term "clergy," and speaking of the "ministers of religion;" thus indirectly sanctioning the innovation which recognised the ministerial capacity of others besides those who belong to the Established Church. To all whom it may concern we say, learn from this to dare to be just; to some, dare to be consistent.—*From a Correspondent.*

**PERSECUTION IN TUSCANY.**—The Rev. D. Kay, Genoa, writes to the *Free Church Record* of November, an account of the escape from Tuscany of two priests who were to have been punished with life imprisonment for denying the doctrine of transubstantiation.

**RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN NORWAY.**—Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway. M. Lichle, a Catholic priest, of Christiana, has just been condemned to a fine of twenty rixdalers, for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith,

and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without first obtaining the consent of the Lutheran clergy.

**SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.**—A conference of 300 of the members of this religious society has been held in London during the past week, at which it has been agreed to sanction marriages between individuals of this community (although not in membership) by allowing them to take place in its religious meetings, and that all restrictions in regard to what is called plainness of speech, behaviour, and apparel, may also be discontinued; but confirming its ancient testimony in favour of Christian moderation in these respects.

### Religious Intelligence.

**THE REV. J. WILSON COOMBS, B.A.**, of New College, St. John's-wood, has accepted a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of the Congregational church at Portobello, near Edinburgh.

**THE REV. R. H. CRAIG** has received a unanimous and pressing invitation from the Congregational church in Armagh City, Ireland, to become their pastor.

**THE REV. R. D. WILSON**, of Wolverhampton, has accepted the invitation of the church and congregation assembling at Ebenezer Chapel, Steelhouse-lane, Birmingham, to become their pastor, thus rendering vacant the pulpit at Queen-street Chapel, Wolverhampton. It is expected he will enter on his new sphere of labour early in December.

**HALIFAX SUNDAY AFTERNOON LECTURES.**—Last Sunday afternoon the Rev. W. Walters took for his text "*A chip of the old block*," and delivered a discourse based on it to a crowded audience. Hundreds were not able to get into the hall. Mr. Walters pointed out in a manner which deeply interested the congregation the resemblances of children to their parents, and the importance of sound and pious parental training. The topic for next Sunday is "*A man's a man for a' that*."

**CHURCH OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS.**—We are glad to learn that the matters so long pending in connexion with this chapel are all settled in the most satisfactory manner. The Lord Mayor, Apaley Pellatt, Esq., and W. Armitage, Esq., have consented to act as trustees to the fund. The money is transferred. The building is to be immediately carried on, and the work of raising the requisite means in England and in America will be resumed with fresh vigour.

**MAIDSTONE.**—On Monday an interesting meeting was held in Week-street Chapel, on behalf of the London Missionary Society. The Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., occupied the chair. Graphic narratives of the results of missionary labour in India, Pegu, China, Madagascar, &c., were related by the Rev. W. Fairbrother; and most instructive details respecting the social and religious condition of British Guiana, and the industry and liberality of emancipated and converted Creoles, were given by the Rev. H. Ingram, who formerly laboured in the town of Berbice. The meeting was also addressed by the Revs. W. Warley Harry and H. H. Dobney.

**SUNDAY LECTURES TO WORKING MEN.**—On Sunday afternoon last, the first of a new series of lectures to the working classes was delivered in the Stock Exchange, Leeds, by the Rev. G. W. Conder—subject "Jesus of Nazareth." The room was quite full, not less than 700 people being present, and throughout the entire lecture, which occupied about an hour in delivery, the most marked attention was paid to the rev. gentleman by an audience composed for the most part of just those classes for whom these services have been established. It would not be too much to say that at least two-thirds of Mr. Conder's audience on Sunday last were such as are seldom seen in our churches and chapels, but whom it is hoped these services may ultimately attract there.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**FAREWELL SERVICES AND TESTIMONIAL.**—On Sunday, October 24, the Rev. Henry Hustwick, who had resigned his charge some time previously, finished his labours in connexion with the Independent chapel of this place. Two impressive sermons were preached by him to large audiences. On the following day a testimonial of affectionate regard was presented to Mr. Hustwick, consisting of a handsome copy of "Barne's Notes on the Old and New Testament," "Hengstenberg on the Psalms," "Bagster's Greek Testament," and Fletcher's History of Independency." Many other tokens of attachment have also been received by Mr. Hustwick, who leaves us with many prayers for his future welfare, on account of his eminent Christian character and ministerial fidelity.

**FORTON, NEAR LANCASTER.**—On Tuesday, Oct. 26, services were held in connexion with the ordination of the Rev. J. Gawthorn to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Forton. The Rev. J. Sugden, B.A., of Lancaster, commenced the afternoon service, delivered the opening address and asked the usual questions; the Rev. T. Davis, of Preston, gave the charge; the Rev. J. Armitage, of Elswick, offered the ordination prayer and addressed the church and congregation; and the Rev. W. Byrne, of Birkenhead, concluded with prayer. Tea was provided in the schoolroom and a large number of friends were present. After tea a public meeting was held in the chapel, the pastor presided, and appropriate addresses were effectively delivered by Messrs. G. Reid, D. M'Kinley, T. E. Plint, Esq., of Leeds; the Rev. J. Sugden, and other friends.

**HEMEL HEMPSTED, HERTS.**—On Wednesday, 3rd November, a tea-meeting was held at Box-lane Independent Chapel, to welcome home the Rev. J. T. Steinmetz, who has returned after a long absence on

the continent, caused by a painful and tedious illness. The chapel was elegantly decorated with floral wreaths, festoons, and mottoes. At the public meeting, every seat was occupied, the aisles crowded, and many were unable to enter. The chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Hodge, of Berkhamsted, who, after prayer had been offered, called on the Sunday-school children to sing a hymn of welcome composed for the occasion. The meeting was then addressed by the Revs. W. Emery (of Hemps), G. Warn (of Barratt), W. Fisk (of Chipperfield), T. Wycherley (of Chelms), G. Lawton (of Berkhamsted), W. Wake (of Mark-gate-street), Mr. Pavitt (of London), H. C. Leonard, M.A. (of Boxmoor), and T. P. Allen (of Hemps). The Rev. J. T. Steinmetz then gave some particulars respecting his illness, and an interesting account of the present religious condition of Austria and Prussia, referring especially to the Jesuitical domination in the former country, and to the bright prospects opened up in the latter by the new Regency, and by the already strongly-felt good influence of the Princess Frederick William.

**THE COLONIAL MISSIONARY SOCIETY.**—On Wednesday night a meeting of the friends and supporters of this society was held in the Weigh-house Chapel, to take leave of the Rev. J. L. Poore, who leaves England in a few days. The proceedings having been commenced with singing, James Spicer, Esq., the treasurer, explained the object for which they had met—to bid farewell to the Rev. J. L. Poore, and to offer him to the Divine protection. The Rev. Thomas James, the secretary, read an address from the committee. It stated that on the eve of Mr. Poore's departure they embraced the opportunity afforded them of expressing the very high admiration in which they held him personally, and the great value they set on the indefatigable labours he had bestowed on the objects which the society endeavoured to promote. They looked back with pleasure to the period when, together with Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Poore, they nobly responded to their appeal. They were requested not to settle down in any given locality, but to act the part of evangelists, and to visit all parts of the colonies, and to induce the settlers to gather themselves into congregations, and make all due provision for the introduction of suitable ministers. They bore willing testimony to their opinion that they considered he had most ably fulfilled these functions. Twenty-seven ministers had been sent forth within two years—and for this they were thankful. The importance of the work could not be overrated. Whatever devotedness the committee at home might have exhibited, they could never have effected so much had not he prepared the way by exploring the entire regions, and rousing the energies of the colonists. To his influence very largely was to be attributed the very generous conduct of the Australian colonies in defraying the expenses of so many ministers; and it was with feelings of pain mingled with joy they parted from him who was about to return to his chosen sphere of labour. They assured him of their unabated confidence, and they committed him to that Power who held "the winds and waves in His hand." Mr. Poore, in reply, said he had listened with very deep feelings of thankfulness to the sentiments just enunciated, and thanked them very heartily for the address he had just received. He proceeded to enter into a review of his past career in Australia. He admitted that he had incurred sacrifices not a few, but there was nothing good or great accomplished without it. God was a good Master, and paid good wages. He in his own case had found it so eminently; if anything, although at the outset a loser, he had been subsequently a gainer. He thanked them one and all for the kindness they had shown him. Everywhere he had been, the reception he had met with was such as he never in his most sanguine moments anticipated. Even his former congregation at Manchester, who had, on his first leaving, given him 200/-, on his revisiting them a month or two back gave him another 100/- He was better in health, better in pocket, and had not got fewer friends. It was a Divine impulse, he was persuaded, which compelled him to return to England, and God had blessed his own mission. As to the future, he would promise nothing. He did not pretend to promise anything, or to profess anything. As to returning again to England, he was hardly inclined to do so; he was not sure he should be very welcome—(applause)—and he did not think it would be necessary. After singing, the Rev. J. C. Gallaway offered a special prayer, and the proceedings terminated shortly afterwards.

### Correspondence.

#### TERCENTENARY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

**SIR,**—Let me request Nonconformists to consider earnestly whether, after all that can be said against Queen Elizabeth's character and rule, Wednesday Nov. 17 (Queen Elizabeth's Tercentenary) is not still an occasion to be turned to God's glory.

Having been at Liverpool and out of the way of reading the newspapers for the last fortnight, I do not know what may possibly have been said on the subject in your columns; but can it be doubted that the day when the Papal faith ceased to be the established faith was a day of blessing? That when the messenger found the Princess Elizabeth sitting under "Elizabeth's Oak" (which is there still in Hatfield-park), and told her she was Queen, it was less good news to her than to the nation.

This day will be generally observed by the Evangelical clergy. Why not by Dissenters? Why not have an evening sermon to give the people an idea of what we owe to our very imperfect Reformation? Let it be said, if you will, that but for old Oliver the first Stuarts (just as but for William III. the second Stuarts) would

have carried us back to Rome! Still it is not the less true that on November 17, 1558, the acorn of the Reformation was planted. From that day onwards the Mass may have been aped, but could not be said? The Confessional has been an intruder to be scouted, and not an institution to be endured. And there are better things still in store. The acorn is growing; while we praise God that it was ever planted, let us pray God that it may arrive at maturity. Let us thank Him for our open Bibles, and our free tabernacles, for our

But I stop; I would not exaggerate Queen Elizabeth's day. But neither can I think that we should take no notice of it. And I close as I began, by asking my friends the Independents, Baptists, and Methodists, to resolve this question in their minds: Is not November 17 a day for specially directing attention to the contrast between Popery and Protestantism? A day for "uttering the things which we have heard and known and our fathers have told us. We will not hide them from their children, showing to the generation to come the praises of the Lord." With great deference submitting these ideas to your readers,

I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

C. E. EARDLEY.

Belvedere, Erith, Nov. 9, 1858.

#### RELIEF FOR AGED MINISTERS.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

**SIR,**—Having been permitted by you to offer some suggestions respecting the relief of ministers whose age incapacitates them for the successful discharge of their official duties, you may feel assured I felt much pleasure in reading a letter in your paper of yesterday, signed "T. C. Hine." Allow me to remark that interesting and, as I think, easily accomplished as his scheme is, there is one point on which the writer fails. He offers a plan which is adapted to provide for those who, on retirement from the ministry, are able to show that they are possessed of private resources of at least 30/- per annum. I fear this requirement will exclude very many. I will not judge how many of the brethren whose retirement from public service would be a relief to themselves and a benefit to the churches, for such are generally the pastors on small interests, who are altogether dependent on their annual stipends for their support, which we know in some—yes, many—instances are supplemented by grants from several societies, which being given only to active ministers, would cease on their retirement, and which altogether only enable our brethren to live in some humble manner and leave no surplus for savings. Besides which, Mr. Hine has not said a word on the probability of the candidates being married, whether their wives would be received with them into the Retreat. Of course he would not separate them; yet the point deserves notice, else it might be inferred that only widowers or bachelors were to receive the benefit.

Hence I think that an improvement of the scheme is desirable, as it is proposed to be a bicentenary celebration of so important an event as the rise of Congregationalism. The plan should provide for the support of those who have no private means as well as of those who have some. Why should not the whole of England and Wales be included in the scheme when the event concerns us all? Trusting that the idea will be carried into effect,

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. B. WOODMAN.

Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, Nov. 11.

#### THE SUGAR QUESTION.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

**SIR,**—As an old sugar planter from Trinidad, West Indies, I feel that we require an improved mode of manufacture in the colonies so as to have better and cheaper sugar. If desiccating or drying the sugar in the cane could be effected by heat generated through a fire-resistant stone, I believe much good would be effected. Such a stone may exist in the remotest part, and the world would benefit by the discovery of such a stone. Iron suffers by being brought into contact with fire gases. Very respectfully,

COLIN M. DICK, Sen.

52, Poland-street, Nov. 6.

#### THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

*To the Editor of the Nonconformist.*

**SIR,**—The allusion in your last number to the new Lord Mayor, as "an advanced Liberal and a Dissenter in his ecclesiastical views," suggests to me to put, publicly, a few queries respecting some matters on which it seems desirable that information and opinions should be elicited.

1. Is a Lord Mayor under any legal obligation to appoint a "Chaplain;" and, if not, is it well for a Christian man,—who would not think of having such a functionary about him under other circumstances,—to pay even so small a degree of respect to the "poms and vanities" of the world?

2. If a case can be made out in favour of such an appointment—as is not unlikely—is it legally imperative that the Chaplain should be a minister of the Established Church, as I believe the new Lord Mayor's Chaplain is?

3. If that is not obligatory, is it defensible in a Nonconformist to ignore the ministers of his own religious body, and to help to maintain the social pre-eminence of those who, for the most part, conscientiously dislike his Nonconformist opinions and practices, and—whether conscientiously or not—too often cast contempt on the pastors whom he holds in honour?

4. Does the new Lord Mayor intend to follow the bad example, as I deem it, of too many Dissenting Mayors, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, in paying homage to the dominant Church by attending, in his official capacity, and "in state," at the edifices of the Establishment, instead of worshipping, in his individual capacity—in which only he really can worship—where ministry, creed, and worship, have the approval of his conscience?

5. Will he, at Mansion-house and other banquets, repeat such insults as that offered to Nonconformists at the Guildhall on the 9th inst., when Dissenters were called upon to do honour to "the bishop and clergy of the diocese," and thereby to ignore the equal claim to public respect of the clergy of their own communities?

I make these inquiries in no unfriendly spirit to Alderman Wire, but because the interests of Nonconformity are involved in the public conduct of its public men; and because it will be more candid to call his Lordship's attention to the subject now, than to adopt a tone of

censure, rather than of warning, at the close of his official year.

I am, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
ONE WHO TRIES REALLY TO BE A  
NON-COMFORMIST.

Nov. 15th.

#### THE EVANGELISATION OF LONDON.

A Conference was held at the Milton Club, on Wednesday evening at the instance of the resuscitated Christian Instruction Society, for the statement of facts and opinions regarding the best means to be employed for the evangelisation of the masses of the people of London, and generally of large towns. About a hundred gentlemen, comprising, in nearly equal numbers, ministers and laymen, assembled.

After tea, S. Morley, Esq., took the chair, and the Conference was opened with a devotional exercise by the Revs. Messrs. Woodhouse and Richardson.

Mr. WOODHOUSE, as one of the present secretaries of the society, then read a brief paper retrospective of the establishment and operations of the society, and explanatory of the object of the present meeting and general aims of the committee under the revived aspect of the association.

The Rev. W. BARKER, the other secretary of the society, stated that several letters had been received from ministers and gentlemen who deeply sympathised with the purpose of the meeting, but were unable to attend, among whom were the Rev. John Graham, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. E. Mannerling, and Mr. Alderman Challis. Mr. Barker expressed his own pleasure at seeing so good a meeting, composed of gentlemen occupying position of influence in the churches, both of the metropolis and of the provinces, and supplemented the statement of his colleague regarding the necessity for renewed and zealous endeavours on the part of the Christian church to get the ear of the masses of the people. When the society should have been got into thorough working order in London, he hoped that it would be able, by its books, plans, and advice, to revive the country associations, and set in motion a multitude of new auxiliaries.

The CHAIRMAN, who was very cordially received as he rose to speak, said:—

The extent to which the population was drifting on regardless alike of church or chapel, caring nothing for their religious interests, was to his own mind so appalling that he was prepared to approve of any methods, however irregular, so that they only be honest and of good report, put forth to lay hold of this population. (Hear, hear.) He rejoiced, therefore, to find that the Congregational and Baptist Churches,—he must speak of them as two bodies, but wished they were one—(cheers)—were fast coming to the conviction that efforts of a special kind were necessary to meet the requirements of the times; something quite distinct from the stereotyped methods which have been hitherto adopted in order to get at the working classes, who, in whatever point of view they might be regarded, must be felt to be a most important element of society, and demanding our efforts and anxieties, comprising as they did the great majority of the population, everywhere, and having souls as valuable as their more favoured neighbours. (Hear, hear.) He had no expectation that any great change could be effected by a gigantic scheme of operations, with directors, secretaries, and paid agents or anything of the sort—(Hear, hear)—but believed that they would be successful only, and in proportion, as a sense of individual responsibility was aroused, and Christian men were made to feel that they must be themselves missionaries of the truth to those around them. Every man should set himself to find out the niche of usefulness for which he was best fitted; and it was only as they succeeded in producing a conviction of individual responsibility, in a right and proper spirit of dependence—that prayer would be useless without labour also—that they could expect a blessing to attend their efforts. (Hear, hear.) In a meeting of this kind it was impossible to avoid referring to the aggressive movements going on in the Church of England for the accomplishment of the same object as the society had in view. For his own part, he rejoiced greatly that the Church of England was making zealous efforts on behalf of the evangelisation of the people. (Hear, hear.) He thanked God they had such a Bishop of London, a thoughtful, earnest, and thoroughly good man, as there could be no doubt he was, casting aside all idea of being bound by the trammels which had held in check all bishops in past ages, and acting on the sentiment he expressed in the House of Lords some two years ago.

When Lord Dungannon asked the Archbishop of Canterbury if they were going to have any Spurgeonism in the Church, the Bishop said, "I hope the Church is elastic enough to adapt itself to the wants of the age." Surely this was a new view for bishops to take of the Church of England; and there could be no question that the movements consequently making in Church circles were calculated to be very useful to multitudes; for there was unquestionably much power over the people amongst the ministers and members of the Church of England when they took the right course. The methods employed by the Church were right, and the spirit that animated them right; let Dissenters be stimulated to act in the same way. Referring to the ability that every one possessed to work for Christ and their fellow-creatures in some shape or form, he said, even children might do good, become "Ministering Children"—one of the best books, by the bye, ever written, and which he strongly advised everybody who could to read, for it was calculated to be alike profitable to the head and to the heart. Everyone, especially every member of a church, should ask himself whether he is not bound to inquire, "Lord, what wouldest Thou have me to do?" A contribution towards the support of a city missionary would not compound for individual neglect, and free a man from responsibility. If a man or woman could not go beyond the household to call upon a sick person, work might be found at home among domestic servants. (Hear, hear.) There was no class in the world more neglected, even in Christian families. But this ought not to be. (Hear.) So with regard to young men in shops and warehouses, till the establishment

of Young Men's Associations, nothing was done for them by very many employers, who did not seem to feel that they had any responsibility in the matter. And even among religious people there was considerable misgiving about the propriety of these societies; and in one of the religious papers it was gravely and somewhat fiercely argued that these Young Men's Associations would tend to interfere with church arrangements. Now, the sooner they got free of such wretched notions as these the better. (Hear, hear.) It was time to throw away all "church arrangements," if they interfered with good being done. (Cheers.) But, then, in addition to the inculcation of the duty of all to work, efforts should be made to provide special instrumentality for special work. The churches wanted to send amongst the working classes men of personal character, possessing moral influence, and having a deep sympathy with the peculiar and hourly difficulties with which these classes have to contend, so that they might become the counsellors and friends, as well as the religious instructors of those they visit. Working men knew how to appreciate such indications of concern for their social and religious welfare, and were always grateful for advice, when it was given in a proper spirit, without either a patronising or a dogmatizing air. (Hear.) He would suggest, too, the desirability of churches promoting social gatherings of their poorer neighbours; and it had been thought that more use could be made of working men themselves—earnest, religious men; to give them what special training they might require, and send them out as agents amongst their fellows, whose attention they would have an aptitude for engaging far more readily than persons of a more refined class of society could. There were numbers of working men engaged in stirring up the passions of their class, and promoting mischief, and the question was whether that class of men, when brought thoroughly under the influence of religion, might not be used for higher and nobler purposes; if churches who may have such members amongst themselves would say, "We should be glad to employ you to do our work in this neighbourhood, and we will honourably support you in every way we can; we will pay you your wages, and give you our personal countenance and help in the discharge of your work." And if working men were thus to be employed, it had been suggested whether a plan could not be devised for ministers to take charge of two or three at a time, for a short period, upon proper payment of course, to qualify them to go forth to their work by giving them the training calculated to make their efforts more efficient. This, perhaps, would be a question for careful consideration.

Mr. Morley then dwelt upon the importance of the temperance question. It became the ministers of religion, and all who were anxious to elevate the working people to give earnest attention to this subject; but unless they were prepared to say "We are ourselves abstainers from these drinks," or were trying the experiment, they had better not attempt to become reformers. (Hear, hear.) After five years of total abstinence he was more sure of it than ever. He had remained an abstainer from that time to the present, simply because of the influence for good which it gave him amongst the working classes, with whom he had come largely into contact, and hoped to do so more than ever.

At the same time he had suffered no personal disadvantage from the practice; but, on the contrary, believed that he had been able to go through his work better with honest water than with stimulating drinks. (Hear, hear.) He had not signed any pledge, feeling himself stronger without, but advised those who felt that they would be safer with a pledge, to sign. The working men must be made to feel that they cannot expect to have comfortable homes made for them by their wives if they spend half their earnings, as many do, and even more, in drink. He did not believe there was any general truth in the charge that people were putting temperance in the place of religion, although he was free to admit that much intemperate talk had proceeded from some temperance men. But putting that on one side, was it not wise on the part of those who wished well to the working classes to show them what an amount of advantage they might secure to themselves, in cheerful homes and well-educated children, and something perhaps to spare, by giving up the drink? (Hear.)

In illustration of his position, Mr. Morley mentioned the case of a working man who had saved £1. in the course of a year by laying aside 2s. a week, and whose whole nature seemed to be changed by the habit of saving, and of the self-denial implied in it. And when men were in this state, they were far more accessible to religious influences. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion Mr. Morley said he intended to try to get some of the London ministers together to consider this temperance question. (Loud cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. WELSH, of Reading, related the manner in which the operations of the Christian Instruction Society had been conducted in that town, by the Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans united, at an early period of its history; and mentioned some poor working men, of the class to which Mr. Morley had alluded, who had proved most acceptable and useful members of the Gospel to the people in the districts round about Reading. The plan of paying for the services of these men what they would have obtained for their secular labour, had also been successfully tried. He gave an interesting account of operations which had been carried out at Reading in behalf of the working classes, and the success which had attended the labours of a poor gardener, who had become the subject of religious impressions himself; and then, with the aid of his minister, studied the Sacred Scriptures, and eventually devoted his whole time to the religious instruction of the working classes with very great success.

The Rev. J. H. WILSON said that he had resolved to devote himself for three years, three or four months at a time, to the preaching of aggressive Christianity in every pulpit to which he could gain access, and meeting during the week with the members of churches where he had been preaching in order to encourage them to systematic and persevering Christian work in the districts around them. Proceeding to show the need of such efforts, Mr.

Wilson set forth in detail the spiritual condition of London as revealed in the attendance upon public worship on the Census Sunday.

Upwards of a million of people, who might have been attending some religious service, were in no place of worship on that day. That was the dark side of the picture, but it had also a bright side—three hundred thousand persons were at places of worship on that day, and they might be regarded as the power by which to conquer the million and upwards lying beyond. This fact must be fixed in the minds of the churches, because when it was realised individually success was sure to follow. God had given to His people a charge to Christianise the whole world, and those, therefore, who had been made the partakers of His grace, must use means for others to obtain it. The Rev. W. Oncken, of Hamburg, in 1823, formed a church with six members, in a shoemaker's shop. They came to two resolutions—that Christianity is an aggressive system of truth, and that they would receive no one into Church fellowship who was not prepared to work for others. Since that time the cause of God had so prospered in Germany that they had now seventy churches, 600 preaching stations, and about 30,000 members. Great things had also been done in Scotland of late years by the employment of lay agency, and the resolutions which had been come to to work out Christianity as an aggressive system of truth. (Hear.) In the Free Church alone this system had called out thousands of lay agents, and even a larger number of ladies. The blessed effect of their endeavours had appeared in the extraordinary revival prayer-meetings held in Aberdeen and elsewhere, and such as were never known in Scotland before. On the platforms at these meetings, which had been crowded with eager worshippers, ministers of the various sections of the Church had assembled and united to conduct the services. In London, too, there was a glorious work going on; but there were also evil influences operating upon the people, and in some instances under the guise of religion. In illustration of this, he read a number of extracts from the catechism taught in the extensive schools promoted by the Incumbent of St. George's-in-the-East and his curates, which is of the most thoroughly Popish order. Now he conceived that the only way to counteract the effect of this unscriptural and debasing instruction was by the teaching of truth; and in order to get the people to listen and profit by the instruction imparted, there must be an entire sympathetic communion between ministers and people. Ministers must go in and out among the people and gain their confidence and love, and sit down, if necessary, with publicans and sinners, before they could expect any great results to flow from their labours. The order in which Nehemiah went about the work of rebuilding Jerusalem, was an example to those who labour for Christ. The first thing he did was to clear away the rubbish, and offer sacrifice, and then go to work—first the priests, then the goldsmiths and the rich men, then Shallom with his daughters, and every one built the part of the wall that was just before his own door. If this society, by means of the churches, should succeed in getting 200,000 men and women to active work, each one to take just two families and keep working at them, visiting them and bringing them to church or chapel, labouring for their conversion, in a few years they would succeed in reclaiming every moral waste in and around London. The Bishop of London himself had become President of a Clergy Mission College, having for its object the energising of the parochial system, by means of a great body of lay-agents who are to be trained for their work, and can be brought to bear upon any particular district, where such efforts might seem at the time to be most needed, and subsequently transferred elsewhere. This is what the Nonconformists ought also to endeavour to do. Meanwhile something was being done. In the large room adjoining the Mile-end Chapel, which has a most efficient minister in the Rev. William Tyler, a tea-meeting was held the other evening for the poor people, and there were 250 present, and along with them all the Christian Instruction visitors who had got them together. They paid two-pence each for their tickets, the rest of the cost of the tea being made up by subscriptions; and after the tea, were addressed by a Church clergyman, a Baptist, and a Welsh brother, and were evidently much gratified, and doubtless profited by the social gathering; and probably after such a meeting some of them would be found within the chapel itself on the Sabbath-day.

Mr. Wilson proceeded to say that during his stay in London he should be at the disposal of all the Baptist, Independent, and Presbyterian Churches that might require his services, free of all charge, and he supplemented Mr. Morley's advice to ministers with reference to personal abstinence from the use of strong drink. He was quite satisfied that if they would succeed in their work as ministers of the Gospel in reclaiming the masses, they must be prepared to practise self-denial in everything that hindered them from obtaining an influence over the people; and he could testify most surely, that the moment a minister practised self-denial on the ground of Christian expediency, from that moment he increased in power.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned, as a sign of the times, that a conference of three days is to be held this week in Birmingham on the means of getting access to the male population of large towns.

The Rev. R. ASHTON expressed a hope that as the churches obtained Mr. Wilson's services without cost, they would be the more disposed to aid the society by their contributions. He thought that the suggestion which had been made about employing poor men to work among their own order, and paying them for their time, would not answer. The society had tried it and found it to fail; but if they could be got to go out of their own accord and without payment for their services, they might be the means of doing much good.

Mr. EDWARDS thought that if the ministers would take the lead and organise their churches for aggressive labours, they would find no lack of men to work.

The Rev. Mr. TIDDY, of Camberwell, suggested that it would be well if means could be devised to prevent a waste of strength by several sets of district visitors, connected with various places in one locality, going over the same ground. He also alluded to the

labours of Mr. Oncken, with whose sphere of effort he was acquainted.

Mr. DAVIS, of Wandsworth, was glad to report a very largely increased attendance of working people upon religious services in his sphere of labour consequent upon the aggressive efforts that had been made since Mr. Wilson's visits. There was also a most pleasing increase made to the schools. His chapel would not seat more than 500 people, and they had 670 children and young people in the Sunday schools, seventy or eighty of them varying from fifteen to twenty-five years of age.

The Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON feared they might lose sight of the Christian Instruction Society in the general suggestions that had been made. The decline which had taken place he was disposed to attribute rather largely to the establishment of the London City Mission and other associations, which had been of great benefit, no doubt; but too much had been expected of them, and paid agents could never be a substitute for the free, loving services of Christian people.

The Conference was subsequently addressed by the Rev. J. WADDINGTON, and several gentlemen whose names did not transpire, and was closed with prayer.

### Foreign and Colonial.

#### FRANCE.

A Paris letter, in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, asserts that the question of reducing the effective of the army by 100,000 men is under consideration in the Ministry of War; also that M. Fould, Minister of State, has presented to M. Magne, Minister of Finance, for his consideration, a plan for the conversion of the Four-and-a-Half into Three per Cent. stock, even before the ten years fixed, when the Five per Cents. were converted into Four-and-a-Half stock, as a minimum for the commencement of that operation.

The trial of Count de Montalembert stands fixed for Wednesday next, before the sixth chamber of the Correctional Tribunal. M. Berthelin will be the presiding judge. The Procureur Imperial Cordouen will conduct the prosecution in person. Pursuant to the regulations invented by Napoleon III. with regard to cases of this kind, the public will not be admitted, and no report of the trial will be allowed to be published. The judgment alone will appear in the French newspapers. It is definitively arranged that M. Dufaure will defend M. de Montalembert, and M. Berryer the *Correspondant*. It is, however, possible that M. de Montalembert may make a speech on his own behalf. According to the practice of French courts, a prisoner is allowed to speak for himself, although he may employ counsel.

An official return gives some statistical details relative to the increase of the French population. In 1851 France contained 35,078,628 inhabitants, and in 1856, 36,038,364. This increase, however, is far from being divided equally over the whole country, the department of the Seine having by far the greater share. The population of that department in 1806 was 546,856; in 1836, 909,126; in 1851, 1,053,266; and in 1856, 1,171,346. The increase in Paris has been 11½ per cent. in 50 years; 25 per cent. in 20 years; and 11 per cent. in 5 years.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned the compliment recently paid him by the Queen, and has forwarded to her Majesty a twelve-pounder howitzer, invented by himself, accompanied by a complete harness for six horses. The piece bears the name of "The Alliance." On it is inscribed, in French, "To Queen Victoria, from the Emperor Napoleon," with the arms of England and the Imperial cypher. The Duke of Malakoff is to make the presentation.

The judicial investigation of the affair of Count de Montalembert has been brought to a close, and an order of the examining magistrate, equivalent to the finding of a true bill by the grand jury of England, sends the affair before the Tribunal of Correctional Police on the four counts already stated. The trial will come on on Wednesday the 24th. M. Berryer will be counsel for the Count and M. Dufaure for M. Duniol, the responsible editor of the *Correspondant*.

A new pamphlet has appeared in Paris entitled *L'Angleterre et la Guerre*, which it is probable will not be prosecuted, as it is filled with the most fulsome praise of the Imperial institutions. The author pretends to prove mathematically that England has neither men nor money, nor, in fact, any means to protect herself against the attack of a powerful neighbour. Rational men ask to what good purpose can such a publication tend? It is very well known that a great deal of distress prevails in France, that the country requires peace, and that she will not rush into a war to gratify a silly pamphleteer. It is calculated that if all the pamphlets published within the last few years in France on, for, and against England were collected, they would form a column as high as that in the Place Vendôme.

There is likely to be a serious electioneering contest in the Nièvre. The Opposition electors had at first intended to abstain, but they have changed their tactics in consequence of a letter from the Democratic committee of Paris, recommending them to vote for M. Bonabeau, a retired advocate of the provincial bar. This letter, which bears the signatures of the three liberal members for Paris, MM. Jules Favre, Emile Ollivier, and Picard, is reproduced by M. Bonabeau in the address which the law allows him to issue to the electors. The government candidate is M. Richard de Montjoyeux, a member of the council general of the Nièvre.

#### PRUSSIA.

A telegram from Berlin, dated Friday evening, says:—

The elections took place to-day. More than half of the electors of the first instance (*Urväle*) voted. The result was almost entirely in favour of the new Ministry.

It should be understood that in Prussia the election of members of the Chamber of Deputies is not direct; but in each district a certain number of persons called electors, or *Wahlmänner*, are chosen by the population to form the "electoral college" by whom the deputies for the district are to be nominated. The Chamber consists of 350 deputies. The election, in the first instance, may be said to be one by universal suffrage, every adult male inhabitant who has not received public charity being entitled to vote, but persons who pay a certain amount of direct taxes form a constituency apart, and choose their own electors.

The *Volks-Zeitung* was seized on Saturday at Berlin, for an article headed "Fall of the Manteuffel Ministry," in which the acts of that Ministry were criticised.

A letter from Berlin of the 9th says:—"The sitting of yesterday at the Ministry of State was very important. The Prince Regent introduced his son, Prince Frederick William, who will for the future take part in the deliberations of the council. The Prince Regent addressed the Ministers, and, according to what has transpired of the subject matter of his speech, it is very satisfactory to those who regarded the change of Ministry as favourable to the constitution and to the interests of Prussia."

The Prince Regent, as a mark of his respect to M. Manteuffel, has sent him the Order of the Black Eagle of Prussia, set in brilliants, with a letter written by his own hand, thus worded:—

You refused to accept the title of Count, a place in the Upper House, and the post of Ambassador, accept therefore what you have a right to. The accompanying decoration was assigned to you by my royal brother the King—you cannot refuse it.

(Signed) WILLIAM, Prince Regent of Prussia.

The following is the edict of the Prince Regent calling Prince Hohenzollern to office:—

Serenest Prince and dear Kinsman,—Your Highness, to my great consolation, having promised your advice and assistance in the organisation of a new Ministry, which I have resolved upon, and you, with your well-tried, kinsmanlike devotion, having further declared your readiness to place yourself at the head of the same, I hereby transfer to you the Presidency of the Ministry of State, requesting your Highness, at the same time, to lay before me, with all possible despatch, your proposals as to the organisation of the new Ministry.

I remain, with particular esteem,  
Your Highness's friendly Kinsman,  
WILHELM, P.P.R.

#### AUSTRIA.

A few days ago the Cardinal Archbishop of Vienna presented, in person, to the Emperor an address from the Ecclesiastical Council of Austria. His Majesty, in his reply, said that by means of the Concordat he had removed the impediments which prevented the development of the beneficial agency of the Church, in full confidence that the Bishops would make use of the rights granted to them with zeal and with care. Every sign which was given of his expectations being fulfilled gave him true pleasure. "And, therefore," said the Emperor, "I am well pleased to learn that you are intent on giving a firm and properly considered basis to the development of great activity in the Church."

#### NAPLES.

According to advices from Naples, the property of the exiles or emigrants, which was sequestered, has been confiscated by a royal decree, and will be distributed among the Communists. There will not be any change in the Neapolitan Ministry, as stated.

#### PORUGAL.

The speech of the King of Portugal on the opening of the Cortes contained the following reference to the recent proceedings of the French:—

Friendly relations have not (since last session) been interrupted with the nations with whom we are allied. A serious misunderstanding, however, arose between my Government and his Majesty the Emperor of the French, in consequence of the capture of the French ship *Charles-et-Georges* in the waters of Mozambique. This question being taken from the field of right, in which my Government sought to maintain it, my Government, having exhausted the resources in which the letter of treaties authorised it to have confidence, was obliged to cede to the peremptory exaction of the delivery of that vessel and the liberation of the captain. All the documents relating to this deplorable conflict will shortly be laid before you, and upon their examination I hope you will approve the proceedings of my Government, and relieve it from the responsibility it was forced to incur.

The *Euryalus*, with Prince Alfred on board, arrived at Lisbon on the evening of the 7th. A letter from Lisbon says:—

Although her Majesty did, I believe, at first express her wish that no reception should take place, and that the prince should be in no wise distinguished from the other officers of the ship, she, it is said, yielded to the instance of the King of Portugal, who was determined to make a return at the first opportunity for the manner in which he had been received at the English Court. A Royal barge was sent alongside the *Euryalus*, and everybody was astonished at the alacrity with which the sailor-prince bowled down the ladder and got into the barge. When the barge reached the arsenal, where a regiment of the line was drawn up as a guard of honour, and the Duke de Tercera, with several other Portuguese noblemen, the British Ambassador, the other members of the Legation, Mr. Smith (her Majesty's Consul), all en grande

tenue, waited to receive him. The prince demeaned himself like a little gentleman as he is, but looked about as if rather bothered and frightened with all the display and formality.

#### RUSSIA.

The acts of Government as to the emancipation of the serfs keep pace with their words. A week ago the peasantry of the two villages of Great and Little Ochta, situated at the entrance of St. Petersburg, and hitherto slaves of the Imperial Admiralty, were unconditionally liberated by the grace of the Grand Duke Constantine.

Some time ago we learnt that the Emperor Alexander had used "strong language" to the nobles when at Moscow, but it is only now that his Majesty's speech has been published in Russia. According to the *Journal of the Ministry of the Interior*, the Czar spoke as follows:—

It is always agreeable to me, gentlemen, to have to express my thanks to the nobles; but it is contrary to my character to say what I do not think. I always speak the truth, and, consequently, am unable at this moment to say that I am obliged to you. You will recollect that two years ago I spoke to you in this very room, and told you that, sooner or later, there must be an alteration in the serf system, and that it would be much better for the change to begin from above. It appears that a wrong sense was given to my words. I took the matter into serious consideration, and after having weighed it well, I resolved, with the help of God, to proceed to action. When, as a consequence of the declarations of the St. Petersburg and Lithuanian Governments, my ukases were published, I fully expected that the Moscow nobles would be the first to speak. They were not the first; they were not the second; they were not even the third. Their silence was the more painful to me, because I am proud of having first seen the light of day in Moscow. I loved Moscow when heir to the throne, and I love it still as my native place. I have made known to you the fundamental principles of the proposed changes, and I will not depart from them. (Here the Emperor read some of the more important passages from the ukases.) I love the nobles, and consider them the principal supporters of the throne. I wish well to all, and do not intend to wrong you. I am always ready to give you my support, and it is in your interest that I now propose doing something for the welfare of the peasants. Recollect that the eyes of the whole nation are now directed towards Moscow. I am prepared to do everything that is in my power for you, but you must render it possible for me to stand up for you (*für Sie einzutreten*). Do you understand me, gentlemen? I am told that the Committee has already done a great deal, and I have read an analysis of its report. There is much that is good in it, and I particularly remarked the part which bears reference to the *Gehöfte* (farms and farm buildings). It must be well understood that I mean not only the building, but all the ground which appertains to it. Gentlemen, I repeat that you must act in such a way that I can give you my support. May you deserve the confidence which I repose in you.

Few Russian serfs can read, but rumour has a thousand tongues, and the publicly expressed sentiments of the Emperor must soon be known from one extremity of the empire to the other.

#### TURKEY.

There appears to be still a great deal of commotion in Asiatic Turkey. Insurrections have taken place at several places, Omer Pacha maintaining himself at Bagdad with difficulty. The tribes living between Tripoli and Aleppo have revolted. The communication is interrupted between Libanus and Tripoli, and between Alexandrette and Aleppo. The garrison of Beyrouth have been sent against the insurgents. The disorders in the Libanus have been appeased by the Bishop Joseph Jahjah.

The Sultan, in answer to written observations on the part of the three great Powers, has promised to persevere in the path of economy and reform. The following are some of the sumptuary enactments just adopted by the Ottoman Porte:—Pipes encircled with precious stones are forbidden. In the public offices neither coffee, pipes, nor sorbets, are henceforth to be served. The functionaries above the grade of *bala* to the highest one alone to be allowed to have two horses in their carriages, and are forbidden to have several domestics on horseback. From the grade of *bala* downwards, functionaries can only use one-horse carriages, and boats with two pairs of oars.

The Governor of Jeddah has been dismissed.

The following announcement relative to the affairs of Montenegro appears in the *Moniteur*:—

Since the late conflicts that broke out between the Turkish troops and the Montenegrins, the Porte has engaged to maintain the state of possession as it existed in 1856. In order to determine the respective rights resulting from this agreement, commissioners were sent to the spot, and the representatives of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, accredited to the Sublime Porte, having adopted, in concert with the Ottoman Government, the delimitation proposed by a majority of the commissioners, signed on the 8th inst. at Constantinople a protocol sanctioning the agreement between the parties, which will have the effect of preventing in future a renewal of those lamentable complications to which it had become imperative to put an end, in the interest both of humanity and the general peace.

#### CIRCASSIA.

The *Pesth Lloyd* publishes a letter written by Schamyl to the Naib of Circassia, in which the chief of the independent tribe in the eastern part of the Caucasus announces the taking of the Russian fort of Burutina, in Daghestan. In his letter Schamyl says that the Ghazi Mohamed, his son, is to be his successor, and that by God's will General Wrangell has been wounded. Now that it is too late, Schamyl orders the Naib to enter into communication with the agents of the European Governments.

## INDIA.

The following telegram, dated Malta, from Mr. Acting-Consul-General Green, was received at the Foreign-office, on Sunday night :—

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 10.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the 8th inst. Dates, Bombay, 25th October; Aden, 2nd November.

Brigadier Smith's column was at Esagur on the 5th October. The town had been set on fire by the rebels under Tantia Tope previous to their leaving it that morning. Another detachment of Tantia's troops attacked Chandere, and were met by Scindia's troops, the fight lasting three days, and it is reported the rebels lost 800 men. Tantia entered there on the 9th October, Captain Fenton and the police evacuating six hours before. General Mitchell afterwards encountered the enemy at Moorgow Dey, and again at Scindwas, on the 19th Oct., entirely routing him, and capturing all his guns. Want of cavalry alone has prevented the total destruction of this formidable mass of encampments, still estimated to be 14,000 strong. The difficulty is now being remedied by some valuable levies of South Mahratta Horse.

Successful actions were fought near Lucknow on the 4th, 5th, and 8th of October, in which the rebels are described as utterly purposeless and disorganized, and are said to have been destroyed in great numbers.

The *Bombay* newspapers report that in spite of the disturbance, the country continues to enjoy an extraordinary degree of commercial prosperity, and that trade is increasing in amount, and improving in profitability, at a rate almost incredible. The accounts of the state of health among the soldiers are very satisfactory.

The Calcutta mail of Oct. 9 arrived on Saturday. The cold weather was coming on apace, and the campaign was to commence in the last week of October. Lord Clyde had already gone to Lucknow, which will be the head-quarters for the season, and the Governor-General was about to follow. The campaign was not to be on an enormous scale. Large bodies of troops would be collected at different points, but rather to limit the area of operations than to share in them. The actual work of clearing Oude was to be intrusted mainly to two columns, which would enter simultaneously from the north and south. The first, descending from Rohilkund under Colonel Troup, was to clear Mahomdee and Bareitch, driving in the rebels towards Lucknow. The second, commanded by Sir Hope Grant, was to clear Azimghur and Gorakhpore, now infested by powerful gangs of dacoits, and then, pouring into Gonda, drive the section of the rebel force which has found shelter there towards Lucknow. The rebels would, it was believed, fly to the north-east, and so bury themselves in the Nepaulian Terai, or they must by forced marches turn the Azimghur column and break into Tirhoot. Very little fighting was expected, although the "Imperial armies," as they call themselves in Oude, number some 68,000 men. The *Times* correspondent says :—

By March, 1859, we shall probably have a native army of 200,000 men. Of course so vast a force will smother the rebellion, but what is the state of feeling which, with actual war in only one province and one silla, requires the levy of forces so enormous?

By a letter of the 3rd October from Gwalior, it appears that the Rajah of Shahghur is now a prisoner in that fort, he having given himself up to Brigadier Steuart. This is the chief who vowed to boil in oil all the Europeans who might fall into his hands.

The *Delhi Gazette* publishes an interesting document. It is a manifesto, supposed to have been issued by the King of Delhi, but in reality by Prince Feroze, and it contains a list of "grievances" of a more substantial character than are usually found in rebel proclamations. Of course its main object is to invite Hindoo and Mohammedan chiefs to join the rebel flag. The Zemindars are appealed to. The land-tax they are told is exorbitant, their estates are sometimes put up to auction, they may be sued by a common ryot, a maid-servant, or a slave. They are taxed with subscriptions for roads, schools, hospitals, &c. Under the native Government none of these things were to happen. Then merchants are reminded that the British Government has monopolized nearly all the trade, and taxed with tolls, &c., what remains. Under the King's Government, trade shall be open to native merchants, and their merchandise shall be conveyed in Government steam-vessels and carriage gratis. Thirdly, natives who seek public service are told that all the best places, civil and military, are monopolised by Englishmen. Then as to artisans—

It is evident that the Europeans by the introduction of English articles into India have thrown the weavers, the cotton-dressers, the carpenters, the blacksmiths, and the shoemakers, &c., out of employ, and have engrossed their occupations, so that every description of native artisan has been reduced to beggary. But under the Badshahi Government the native artisans will exclusively be employed in the services of the kings, the rajahs, and the rich; and this will no doubt insure their prosperity.

Pundits and Fakirs are promised rent-free lands. Sir John Lawrence is to return to England in January; and Mr. Montgomery is to go to the Punjab.

We (*Record*) are informed that, by the last Indian mail, instructions were sent out by the Government which will constitute Sir John Lawrence Governor of the districts which he now rules as Chief Com-

missioner, with a Governor's salary. The change will make Sir John Lawrence's general administration, to a considerable extent, independent of the control of the Governor-General.

## CHINA.

Lord Elgin is still waiting patiently at Shanghai for the arrival of the Chinese Commissioners who are to settle the new tariff. Their appointment and parting audiences with the Emperor were notified in the *Peking Gazette* of the 17th of August, so it was expected they would soon meet his Lordship. The *Gazette* still speaks in the old contemptuous style of the "Rebellious Barbarians," who found their way up to Tien-sin, and were induced to depart by the urgent friendly remonstrances of Kweiliang and Hwashana. As soon as Lord Elgin has arranged the tariff at Shanghai with the Commissioners, it is his intention to come to some understanding with the authorities at Canton.

Nothing has yet been settled regarding the future site for the foreign factories. In the meantime foreigners have built temporary residences in the warehouses on the Honam side. The British Consul has not yet returned to Canton.

The resumption of trade at Canton has at last commenced on a small scale; linguists, merchants, and chaps of tea began to appear the day after the Feast of Lanterns. Some of the Europeans returned to Canton have ventured to walk a short distance among the villages on the north side of the river, and have met with no molestation or insult.

An English agent has come out to secure Chinese labourers for the British West Indies.

This mail (says a Hong Kong paper) takes Mr. Albert Smith back to the Egyptian Hall, with all the experiences, odds, oddities, and ends, he has been most indefatigably engaged in picking up during his short visit to China.

## COCHIN CHINA.

A considerable force of French and Spaniards have landed on the coast of Anam or Cochin China; have taken the port of Touraue; and were about to proceed to Hué, the capital of that almost unknown country. As usual in Eastern Asia, the fighting was almost entirely on one side. The fire opened on the five forts which defend Touraue was not even returned, and the place was taken without the loss of a single man of the expedition. Afterwards, however, the Anamese kept a close watch for stragglers, and contrived to pick up a few. The French commanders were trying to keep their proceedings as quiet as possible, but it is known they have taken possession of a peninsula east of Touraue, and propose advancing on the capital in a few weeks. The country is spoken of as fertile, but supplies of any kind were scarcely to be procured. Touraue has been declared French territory; on the strength of an old grant dated in 1797, the island will be declared French territory.

The *Univers* states that the catholic Bishop Melchior, the news of whose arrest in Cochin China was received some time since, has been executed by the authorities at Hué.

## JAPAN.

We learn that cholera has visited Japan, and was carrying off a great number of the inhabitants. Its first appearance was after the arrival of an American man-of-war at Nagasaki, on board which vessel a case occurred, and in communication with the shore no precautionary quarantine regulations were observed. This happens at an unfortunate moment, and has raised prejudices in the minds of the Japanese against foreigners. The Russians and Dutch have since been very ill received in consequence. The Japanese supposed their wells had been poisoned.

A summary of the treaty which was signed at Jeddoo on the part of the Emperor of Japan and Queen Victoria has been published. It specifies that diplomatic and consular agents are to be appointed, and that certain ports and towns are to be opened for trade. Other stipulations make arrangement for the free exercise of religion, for the recovery of debts, for the punishment of offenders, and such like. A series of regulations for British trade is appended to the treaty. These regulations are of the highest interest to those of our traders who contemplate commercial intercourse with Japan.

## FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In Belgium the Meuse is frozen over in several places.

The Rev. Thomas Binney is still in Adelaide, but will return to Sydney at the beginning of the year, before taking his final departure for England.

*Le Nord*, says its London correspondent, states that the English Government has resolved to authorise the engagement of labourers for the French colonies among the coolies of India.

The Neva has been closed with ice since Friday morning; the navigation is consequently stopped. At the same time it is believed that the whole of the ships at Cronstadt will get away.

Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has arrived at Athens, and been received with great honour by the King and Queen, who invited him to a grand state dinner. His lordship intended remaining there about a week.

The eminent barrister, Jules Favre, has arrived in the French metropolis from a tour through Italy, and brings with him two young ladies of tender age to be educated there. They are the daughters of his late client, Felix Orsini.

The factitious excitement about the Villafranca affair has scarcely subsided when up starts another rumour, this time to the effect that the Russian Government is about negotiating for the purchase of the small Principality of Monaco on the shores of

the Mediterranean, between Nice and Genoa. The impossibility, for European reasons, of such a transfer of territory is held to be a sufficient ground for rejecting the rumour as false.

A St. Petersburg journal asserts that the tenor Malmonoff, while on the stage, murdered the prima donna Averonish. No further details as to the cause are given. It is merely said that the persons in the house broke out into a rage, and tore up the seats in the pit.

The venerable Alex. von Humboldt has been suffering from an attack of influenza, which to a man in his ninetieth year is a trying ordeal to pass through. By the last accounts it appears that his recovery was proceeding, and that he was sufficiently restored to be able to use his pen.

## THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

A great reform meeting was held at Glasgow yesterday week. Professor NICHOL occupied the chair, and made some judicious remarks on the importance of adhering to certain definite principles of reform in the agitation of the question. In the course of his speech he said :—

If they were to base the franchise entirely on population grounds, the single City of London would have as much representative power as the whole of Scotland put together, and a Parliament so elected could not judge fairly on national questions. (Cheers.) Let it be remembered that there are two elements, and let them be equally adjusted. In reference to this he would like to point out a danger in the way. He thought it likely that a Reform Bill would be brought in by Government, and it is likely they will try to get out of some scrapes in some such way as, instead of getting a general representation, they will wish to establish an individual class representation—such as learned men. Watchfulness was necessary. We did not want merely learned and studious men, we want a fair representation of every class. (Cheers.)

Mr. MORI thought there could be no doubt that the mass of non-electors just now—that was, men of twenty-one—were better qualified for the use of the franchise than the electoral class was fifty years ago. At the same time, looking at the fact that there were two bodies who were co-operating for any measure of reform, it would be unwise of them not to accommodate themselves to these parties and go along with them, and take the largest measure of reform they could squeeze out of them. (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. BENNET, one of the members of the United Trades' Council, said that the twenty-one distinct trades forming the Trades' House had, with one exception, concluded that no other measure of reform would be just and effective than that of universal manhood suffrage. (Great cheering.) Mr. NEWTON, another of the trades' delegates, contended for manhood suffrage, but he said it would be foolish in one party because measures were brought forward that did not fully meet their views to throw obstacles in the way. Mr. GEORGE TROUP moved that a committee of twenty-one be appointed to draw up a programme of principles, including manhood suffrage as the basis, but declaring a willingness to support such a measure of reform as would terminate in giving them something like four millions of electors. The resolution was carried.

In Newcastle a promising programme of lectures, meetings, and other instrumentalities of agitation has been drawn out by the Northern Reform Union. Every week meetings are held in some of the large manufacturing villages in the district, and members enlisted.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday night in Bury, under the auspices of the Non-electors' Association, for the purpose of considering Mr. Bright's speeches at Birmingham, and a resolution approving of the decision of the London Conference, which deputed Mr. Bright to prepare the Reform Bill, was passed. A meeting was also held on Wednesday night in Oldham, by the Chartists of that town, at which the "no-surrender" policy was endorsed by a small audience.

On Friday morning a meeting of the Reformers of Birmingham was held in the Committee-room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of determining the best mode of rendering assistance to Mr. Bright in preparing and introducing a Reform Bill into Parliament. Mr. Muntz was in the chair, and the room was well filled. The CHAIRMAN, after alluding to what had taken place in reference to reform since 1852, expressed his opinion of the propriety of intrusting Mr. Bright with the task of framing a Reform Bill, as it was doubtful how the present Government might act, he thought the Reformers of England should be prepared for the worst, and prepared to support Mr. Bright in the measure he was going to bring forward. (Cheers.) Mr. W. LUCY said that having requested the gentleman who probably stood foremost in England at this moment to prepare a measure and take charge of it, they had now an opportunity of uniting to support a bill which, if at all good, would probably be refused neither by the House of Commons nor the House of Lords. No man defended the present system. No man possessed of common sense or common knowledge could be found who would say, "Let us stand still where we are." If the measures now proposed were too sweeping, they might fail; but of this he had no fear. One thing was certain, that the more the popular feeling was resisted the more it would ultimately demand and have. (Hear.) The resolution, which was seconded by Alderman LLOYD, was unanimously agreed to. On the motion

of Mr. GEORGE EDMONDS, it was also agreed that an association should be formed, to be called the Birmingham Reform Association, for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Bright, and of watching over any bill on the subject of reform introduced into Parliament. A committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect, and a subscription was commenced. A sum of about £300. was promised by those present.

A public meeting, convened by a committee of working men, was held on Friday evening, in the Free Trade Hall, in order to give the inhabitants of Manchester, both electors and non-electors, an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on the subject of Parliamentary Reform. The spacious hall was densely crowded. Mr. Alderman Heywood took the chair, and there were on the platform many gentlemen of influence as well as of those more especially representing the working classes. The CHAIRMAN in the course of his speech adverted to the gratifying fact that the working classes meant no longer acting as obstructives, but earnestly disposed to aid every real and practical improvement which could be pointed out, and to labour on incessantly until they obtained such a representation of the people of this country as should be a full, and free, and fair representation. Mr. E. HOOSON moved the first resolution :—

That it is desirable to establish a Political Reform Association in Manchester, on the principles of registered manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments, and equal electoral districts.

His opinions went further than the resolution ; for he still held sacred the people's charter. (Applause.) Working men did not like political agitation, but the obstinacy of the middle and higher classes of the country rendered it necessary. He would say, then, to the middle classes, destroy that agitation by taking your stand upon manhood suffrage. (Cheers.)

Dr J. WATTS seconded the resolution :—

Give him manhood suffrage and the ballot, and then he did not much object to a compromise on other points. Give them these two points, and then they would have a lever put into their hands with which they could easily get the rest. If they could not get high-class Whigs to support even a ratemaking suffrage, he would ask,—"Why come forward with a compromise at all? Why not demand 20s. in the pound at once? But if in the course of the next session a Bill should turn up in Parliament which offered 19s., or even 18s., in the pound, then let them call their meeting again, and consult among themselves whether they would petition in favour of that Bill or not. In the meantime, let them give up no inch of their demand—manhood suffrage and the ballot. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. E. POTTER said that about ten days ago he attended a conference of the working men, which had led to his being present at this meeting. At that conference he understood it to be the wish of the working men to have a union with the middle classes ; and, although he did not agree with all he heard there, he differed with them but slightly. He put the question of the difference between a ratemaking suffrage and manhood suffrage into very small compass :—

At present the franchise was confined within one million electors. That he considered to be a monopoly. He asked them to go with him for a ratemaking suffrage—as an instalment, if they liked—which would give them three and a half millions more. That was the fact. He would endeavour to show that this would not be a very aristocratic measure. There were in Great Britain and Ireland six and a-half millions of adult males. Of houses rated there were, perhaps, 5,100,000; he could not say to a hundred thousand exactly, but he had not over-stated the number. Now supposing the ratemaking suffrage were granted, what did they suppose the rate of franchise would be? Half the houses would be rated between 5/- and 6/-. He thought then, it would be apparent that this was rather a democratic measure. Half the electors of the country would be rated under 6/. Did he dread such an extension? Nothing of the kind. But what he dreaded, and what he thought we might all dread, would be the refusal of the suffrage to half the ratepayers in Great Britain. (Cheers.) He believed that any measure which did not give a ratemaking franchise, and which would omit half the ratepayers of Great Britain, would be unsound. (Hear, hear.) What, then, was the difference between him and those who had already spoken? About a million and a-half of electors. In taking the ratemaking suffrage he believed he took the best part of the community—he did not say in point of property, because he threw that overboard altogether, and he wanted them to consider the franchise as an affair of mind and of morals, and not property. He preferred the ratemaking suffrage because he wanted a simple uniform suffrage, to know where every voter was located, and he wanted no register but the ratebook. He did not care how low it went, even if a man were only rated at 20s. a year, if only he had a habitation, where he could be found when he was wanted. (Applause.) He did not think it was well to push to the very extreme the principle which his friend Mr. Hooson had enunciated. He asked them to be moderate, and whether the men on that platform were not liberal as compared with what the middle classes had been aforetime. Further, he did not think the omission of these million and a-half of persons would be of much importance on another consideration. What, then, was the use of splitting a straw on such a question? ("Hear, hear," cheers, and a voice : "Why don't you go on then?") He asked them to consider calmly what would be best for the entire people. Did they think the rating suffrage would, after all, refuse the other if it was right? Had they no faith that it would be followed by manhood suffrage, if that was right? Then he asked them to take the ratemaking suffrage as John Bright's Bill, and to trust themselves in John Bright's hands. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. BAZLEY, the candidate for Manchester, briefly addressed the meeting. He perfectly approved the London manifesto as to the reform programme ; for, as between manhood and rating suffrage, he preferred the latter. Mr. SAMUEL POPE said he should like to move a rider to the resolution, declaring that that

safety would never be secured until the people possessed the power of uprooting the traffic in strong drink. He desired, however, not to embarrass the formation of the proposed association ; and he would be content if the chairman would take the sense of the meeting upon his suggestion. The resolution was carried unanimously, and Mr. Pope's addendum was adopted by a large majority, amid great cheering. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. H. F. Pankhurst, Mr. W. P. Roberts, and Mr. George Wilson, who, being loudly called for, made a few observations in reference to the election, cordially approving of Mr. Bazley's candidature. A resolution approving Mr. Bazley as a member for Manchester, was unanimously adopted, and an executive committee of the proposed association was appointed. The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and cheers for Messrs. Gibson, Bright, Cobden, and Basley.

On Sunday morning a great out-door meeting of the working classes was held in the Britannia-fields, Hoxton, and addressed by Messrs. Ernest Jones, Henriette, Savage, and others. A resolution in favour of manhood suffrage was unanimously carried, and a deputation appointed to wait on Mr. Bright, that they might express to him the sentiments of the meeting. Another demonstration will be held at the same place to receive Mr. Bright's reply.

On Monday night a public meeting, convened by the Political Reform League, was held at the Cowper-street School-room, City-road. Some five hundred persons were present. The Reform League, it appeared from the statement made, originated at a conference held last spring at St. Martin's Hall between chartists and middle class reformers, and it has for its object modified chartist programme. It has already held twenty large meetings in London and its neighbourhood, and above one hundred smaller ones. Mr. Hows occupied the chair. Mr. NEWCROFT moved a resolution in favour of manhood suffrage, accompanied by the ballot. Mr. BRADLAUGH seconded the motion. Mr. PASSMORE EDWARDS supported the motion. The preceding speaker had referred to class legislation. Since Mr. Bright made his great speeches several noble lords blamed him for stirring up class against class ; but did it not occur to them that the maintainers of class privileges were the real stirrers-up of class against class. (Cheers.) The time was propitious for a movement in favour of reform. The heads of parties were all pledged in favour of reform, but he would advise them not to trust in leaders but in themselves. (Hear.) Mr. HEALY also supported the motion, which was put and unanimously adopted. Mr. DIGBY SEYMOUR, Recorder of Newcastle, moved the next resolution.

They were aware that Mr. Bright had promised to bring in a Reform Bill. He wished Mr. Bright every success in his endeavour. But whilst Mr. Bright was at work there was no reason why they should be idle. (Hear, hear.) He at least was not idle, for he had prepared a Reform Bill of his own. (Hear, hear.) His bill disfranchised all boroughs which had not 7,000 inhabitants. This would disfranchise forty-two boroughs, beginning with Abingdon, and ending with Wells. (Hear, hear.) He would give one member to seventy-one boroughs which had a population between 7,000 and 20,000 ; two members to thirty-seven towns with a population between 20,000 and 50,000 ; three members to twenty-one towns with a population between 50,000 and 100,000 ; four members to eight boroughs with a population between 100,000 and 200,000 ; five members to three boroughs with a population between 200,000 and 300,000 ; six members to boroughs with a population between 300,000 and 400,000 ; and eight members to the only borough which had a population of over 500,000—namely, the Tower Hamlets. (Hear, hear.) He would create twenty new boroughs, and have eight members to represent the universities. The speaker explained some other portions of his bill, which did not receive a very warm reception from the meeting.

The meeting was then addressed by Mr. ERNEST JONES and Mr. NEWTON.

#### PUBLIC MEN ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

A large meeting was held at York on Thursday evening, in advocacy of the Institute of Popular Science and Literature. The Rev. Canon Hey presided, and among the noblemen and gentlemen present were Lord Brougham, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York, Colonel Smith, M.P., and Mr. H. Pease, M.P. for South Durham. Earl FITZWILLIAM having moved, and Mr. H. PEASE, M.P., having seconded, "That in the opinion of this meeting the general diffusion of useful knowledge is essential to the moral and physical well-being of the people," Lord BROUGHAM supported the resolution. In the course of his speech he thus referred to the attack made upon him by the *British Standard* :—

In an address at Liverpool on the subject of popular literature I said the newspapers no longer wanted to drain into them the slander of the slander-mongers by carrying over the filth which used to be spread over the rest of the press into one channel, as the good taste of literary men and of the public now made that drain no longer necessary ; but I was grieved to find that there were certain periodical publications which were still untrained, which still required to be drained, and among these there were those called religious, but most falsely called religious journals. Nevertheless, that was the case, and a remark was made by a friend that if he was to have slander served up to him he would much rather have it common slander than smothered in religious thoughts. (Laughter.) Not the slightest allusion was made by me to any one part of the press—not the slightest reference to any individual or to any journal. It was a mere general remark, but it turned out that the cap thus thrown out was supposed by some person to fit him, and he picked it up and began attacking those whom he supposed had been attacking him. The attack was that I had always been in my dotage,

and that I was always a great enemy of the Evangelical portion of the Church and clergy. That was perfectly well, it was said ; and also that I was an enemy particularly of the sect of Independents. Upon the questions relating to the abolition of the slave-trade, upon the question relating to West Indian slavery, and the question of education and the diffusion of knowledge I had been the coadjutor of the Evangelical party ; and as to that sect called the Independents, most people have heard of Mr. Smith, the missionary's case in the House of Commons, and in 1824 I brought forward a motion which put an end to the West Indian slave trade. (Applause.) My defence of Mr. Smith, the missionary, was the defence of an Independent clergyman, and I prefaced that defence by an elaborate panegyric—it might have been very dull, but it was a very elaborate panegyric of the Independents, a sect to whom, I said, the liberties of his country owed a debt of gratitude that never could be repaid, in the seventeenth century and ever since, and that from that time downwards, whatever difference in opinion I might have on ecclesiastical or doctrinal points, they had been more than any other sect the friends of universal toleration. It is the Independents who made this attack on my right rev. friend and myself, and this shows my hostility to the sect of the Independents ! I mention this as a sample of the degree of truth which is found in some quarters, though I only saw it second-hand.—I did not see the paper myself. It was said I had introduced Robert Owen to the social congress at Liverpool, and I was well known as a friend of his opinions. I introduced him as the planter and founder of infant schools. Lord Melbourne introduced him to the Queen, and he was very much blamed by those who did not know on what ground he was introduced. In introducing him I expressly said, "As to his other opinions, they are his own, and not mine." (Cheers.)

The new Corn Exchange and Public Hall at Dundee was inaugurated by a public meeting on Thursday evening. Lord Panmure presided, and amongst those present were the Duke of Argyll, Lord Kinnaid, the Earl of Airlie, Viscount Duncan, M.P., Sir J. Ogilvy, M.P., &c. Lord KINNAID speaking of calumnies which he imagines Mr. Bright had cast upon the nobility, proceeded to remark that the best answer to them was that they came from "a man gifted with great oratorical power, but unfortunately suffering under the visitation of Providence from a diseased brain." The Duke of ARGYLL addressed the meeting at some length. His theme was progress, and he stoutly maintained, against Mr. Bright and Mr. Carlyle, that we are making progress in every direction, illustrating his views by the contrast afforded in France, under the shadow of a great eclipse, curtailed of her liberties of speech and writing, and the United States, where there is a visible decline of moral character, of respect for the authority of the law. In reference to the Peace question he said :—

I do not, as Mr. Bright lately did, quote the great names of Sir Robert Walpole, of Lord Grey, and of Sir Robert Peel, as ministers who desired to preserve the blessings of peace ; because I believe, in my heart, that every minister who has governed this country has, more or less, desired to preserve peace if it could be preserved with justice and with honour. (Cheers.) But I repudiate the doctrine, which has been held by Mr. Bright that the wars of this country have been mainly due to any one class of the community. I appeal to himself was it not but three or four weeks ago that he directed his observations against the working classes of this country for those generous sympathies which made them unite heart and soul in the late great war with Russia ? Was it not but a few weeks ago that Mr. Bright himself scolded the working classes in language which I think was more vehement than just ? and I will call to the recollection of those who are here assembled certain facts which will remind them of the truth. I think I could name another minister who was as anxious for peace as ever was Sir Robert Walpole, or Lord Grey, or Sir Robert Peel—that very minister by whose exertions Sir Robert Peel was enabled to maintain peace during more than one critical passage of our national history—

mean our own distinguished countryman, Lord Aberdeen. (Cheers.) I say with confidence that Lord Aberdeen desired to preserve peace not more from the instincts of a virtuous character than from the deep convictions of Christian duty. And I say that every member of that cabinet of which I had the honour to be a member was anxious and desirous to preserve peace, and yet we were not successful ; and I need only appeal to those who were interested in the course of public affairs at that time—I need only appeal to them and ask them whether it is not true that the great mass of the people of this country, feeling the injustice of the conduct of the Emperor of Russia, were rather impatient than otherwise at our attempt to preserve peace with that great and tyrannical despot. (Applause.) And although the efforts of the Government were seconded by remarkable moderation of tone on the part of two or three of the great leading organs of opinion in this country—although we were anxiously seconded, as every Government has been, by the public spirit of the House of Commons ; yet, I maintain with confidence that the feeling out of doors among the working classes, among the middle classes, among almost all other classes, was rather that we ought to have gone to war sooner than that we went to war too soon. (Cheers.) But, although I am anxious to preserve peace, and although I hope it may be preserved, I do not admit—I cannot admit—that all our former wars, any more than that war, have been wicked or destructive wars. I believe that many of the wars which this country has waged have been wars as necessary in their origin as they were glorious in their result. (Cheers.) And I think that we have great cause for gratitude and for pride, as a nation, when we look back at what we have achieved for our own liberties, and for the liberties of Europe, by a generous and manly use of the weapon of the sword. (Cheers.) I will only mention one other circumstance as tending to show the fallacy of Mr. Bright's opinion. He quotes Charles James Fox as a great authority for peace. I happen to know from the only living authority from whom that information could be derived—I happen to know that Charles James Fox, the great minister who resisted the revolutionary war so long, told his colleagues, each and severally, on his death bed, that the great war in which they were

then engaged could not be brought to a conclusion; he enjoined them to prosecute it with vigour; and I, among others, look back with gratitude to the results of that great contest. ("Hear, hear," and cheers.) In truth, ladies and gentlemen—and with this remark I shall conclude—I hold it to be a false and narrow philosophy which, whether in domestic or foreign politics, sees no hope for the future except in a wild and indiscriminate denunciation of the past. It is one of the many evils of violent language addressed either to one section or to another section of the community, that, acting by irritation upon the minds of some, and by timidity upon the minds of others, it induces some men to doubt the end and others to mistake the way; but I see in such evidences as this great meeting clear proof of the social progress of our people; and I hold that the reality of social progress is the great and the only guarantee for the perfect safety of political reform. (His Grace resumed his seat amid long-continued cheers.)

On Saturday the members for Bristol, the Hon. F. H. Berkeley and Mr. Langton, attended at the meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the philanthropist, Edward Colston, in that city. Mr. BERKELEY said he had no faith in a Tory Reform Bill. During the twenty-one years for which he (Mr. Berkeley) had served in Parliament, he had from time to time heard a cry about Tory progress, but he had always found that progress to be just a sufficient move to prevent them from going backwards. He disbelieved all their promises, and was surprised to see that professing Whigs could be so humbugged by the Tories. (Hear.) The Tories were only preparing for the fight. They had made themselves possessors of the Government boroughs—they had mastered the patronage, and were using it. They were superannuating all over the country whomsoever they could, and were putting other men into the offices. As regarded a Reform Bill, he considered it an unwise thing that any individual, even an individual of Mr. Bright's great calibre and acknowledged talent, should attempt to carry such a measure forward. He knew the House of Commons well, and believed that any Reform Bill likely to succeed must be brought forward by a Government. (Hear.) They must fight and fight, and turn out minister after minister, but a Reform Bill to be successful must command Government support. Mr. LANGTON also reviewed the leading political events of the session. With reference to Mr. Bright's speech, he considered that he had spoken unjustly of our foreign policy, and said it was not wise or patriotic to rake up all the misdeeds of the past century. On the question of Parliamentary Reform, he said, look where they might, whether to meetings in small towns and agricultural districts, or to the more extended arenas of Birmingham or the Guildhall, they would find the question more or less touched upon, and if there had been no monster demonstrations it was because the country was well aware that a new Reform Bill must be introduced. (Cheers.) The great points to be accomplished were the extension of the franchise and the redistribution of the seats, following out the principles of the measure of 1832 and adapting it to the requirements of the country.

On Saturday, at the annual meeting of the Lees Athenaeum, at Lees, near Oldham, Mr. CHEETHAM, M.P. for South Lancashire, presided and delivered an address. After referring to the example of the late Robert Stephenson, and urging the members of the institution to promote, by intellectual recreation, the happiness of their own firesides, he urged the young especially to get education, because as years advanced they would be placed in a new position as regards the maintenance and support of the institutions of the country. It was quite evident there would be a wide extension of the suffrage, if not immediately, at no very distant date. (Applause.) Looked at in one aspect it was a solemn thing. His experience of the institutions of this country and of those abroad had shown him that our institutions were of a character with which no other land was endowed or blessed. Therefore he did, with some anxiety and with great hope, knowing the character of his fellow-countrymen, look to the extension of the suffrage, and whatever extension it might be, they, as Englishmen, would make it their great duty not to destroy, but to maintain the liberties and institutions under which they dwelt.

#### UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

##### M.B. SECOND EXAMINATION.—1858.

The following is a list of candidates who passed the recent second M.B. examination, and who are accordingly entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Medicine, which will probably be conferred on them by the Senate at their next meeting:

**FIRST DIVISION.**—Rayner Winterbotham Batten, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Pierre Victor Bazire, University College; William Henry Broadbent, Royal Manchester School of Medicine; John Ward Cousins, St. Thomas's Hospital; Samuel Athanasius Cusack, Dublin School of Medicine; John Langdon Haydon Down, London Hospital; Michael Foster, University College; Robert George Hardwick, Leeds School of Medicine; Edward Evan Meeres, King's College; John James Nason, Guy's Hospital; William Newman, St. Bartholomew's Hospital; Thomas Parker Smith, Royal Manchester School of Medicine; Joshua Harrison Stallard, Queen's College, Birmingham; Edward Wynne Thomas, University College; Morris Tonge, King's College; John Walters, King's College.

**SECOND DIVISION.**—Walter Goodyer Barker, London Hospital; John Henry Bartlet, University College; Charles Watson Kitching, Westminster Hospital; Edward Harford Lloyd, London Hospital; William Skinner, St. Thomas's Hospital; Henry Gavon Sutton, King's College; Richard Unthank Wallace, Guy's Hospital.

#### THE NEW MAYORS.

The following are the names of the gentlemen elected chief magistrates for the ensuing year for the towns and cities included in the list:

**ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.**—Mr. Hugh Mason, re-elected.

**BATH.**—Dr. R. Wilbraham Falconer.

**BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.**—Mr. T. Bogue.

**BEVERLEY.**—James Mould Robinson, Esq.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—Sir James Ratcliff, re-elected.

**BLACKBURN.**—Mr. Alderman Baynes.

**BOLTON.**—Wm. Makant, Esq.

**BRADFORD.**—Henry Brown, Esq., elected a third time.

**BRIDGENORTH.**—Mr. Leake.

**BRISTOL.**—Mr. James Poole.

**BRIGHTON.**—Mr. Burrows, re-elected.

**BURY ST. EDMUNDS.**—Mr. George Pearson Clay.

**CARDIFF.**—Mr. C. C. Williams, re-elected.

**CARLISLE.**—Mr. Robert Ferguson.

**CLITHEROE.**—Mr. Hall, solicitor, for the fourth time.

**CHESTER.**—Mr. Meadows Frost, merchant.

**CHESTERFIELD.**—Mr. C. S. B. Busby, solicitor.

**CONGLETON.**—E. H. Solly, Esq.

**COVENTRY.**—Mr. Wilmot.

**DERBY.**—Mr. Gadsby.

**DENBIGH.**—Mr. J. R. Jones.

**DEVONPORT.**—Mr. R. J. Laity.

**DONCASTER.**—Mr. C. J. Fox.

**DURHAM.**—Mr. Robert Robson.

**EVESHAM.**—Mr. H. W. Smith, auctioneer.

**GATESHEAD.**—Mr. Brown.

**GRIMSBY.**—John Bell, Esq., re-elected.

**HALIFAX.**—Thos. Selby Walsh, Esq., re-elected.

**HARTLEPOOL.**—S. Robinson, Esq., re-elected.

**HEREFORD.**—Mr. Abley.

**HULL.**—Martin Samuelson, Esq.

**KENDAL.**—Mr. John Wakefield.

**KIDDERMINSTER.**—Mr. Henry Jecks Dixon.

**LANCASTER.**—Mr. Wm. Jackson.

**LEEDS.**—Sir Peter Fairbairn, re-elected.

**LEICESTER.**—Mr. J. W. Noble.

**LEOMINSTER.**—Mr. Francis Davies.

**LINCOLN.**—Mr. Joseph Shuttleworth.

**LITCHFIELD.**—Mr. Wm. Elkington, re-elected.

**LIVERPOOL.**—Mr. Ald. Preston.

**LONDON.**—D. W. Wire (Lord Mayor).

**MACCLESFIELD.**—Mr. Samuel Barton.

**MACHYNLLETH.**—Mr. Swancott.

**MANCHESTER.**—Ald. Mackie, re-elected.

**MIDDLESBOROUGH-ON-TEES.**—John Richardson, Esq.

**MORPETH.**—Mr. Robert Shute.

**NEWBURY.**—Mr. Keens.

**NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.**—Mr. Alderman Laycock.

**NORWICH.**—Mr. George Middleton.

**NOTTINGHAM.**—E. Patchitt, Esq.

**OLDHAM.**—Alderman George Barlow.

**OSWESTRY.**—Mr. T. J. Jones, re-elected.

**OXFORD.**—Mr. Justice Castle.

**PLYMOUTH.**—Mr. James Skardon.

**PONTEFRACT.**—Mr. Richard Moxon.

**PORTSMOUTH.**—Mr. Henry Ford.

**PRESTON.**—Alderman Wm. Birley.

**READING.**—Mr. Andrews.

**RIPON.**—Mr. Robert Kearsley, re-elected.

**ROCHDALE.**—Mr. Alderman Stewart.

**SALFORD.**—Mr. Alderman Harvey, re-elected.

**SALISBURY.**—Mr. Philip Pinckney Cother.

**SHERESBURY.**—Mr. Ald. Loxdale (Mayor in 1840).

**SOUTH SHIELDS.**—Mr. Alderman Williamson.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—Mr. Edward Palk.

**STALYBRIDGE.**—W. Bayley, Esq., elected a third time.

**STAFFORD.**—Mr. Henry T. Lomax.

**STOCKPORT.**—Mr. W. Williamson, re-elected.

**STOCKTON-ON-TEES.**—Joseph Hansell Wren, Esq.

**SUNDERLAND.**—Mr. John Candlish.

**TAMWORTH.**—Mr. J. Lea Jennings.

**TYNEMOUTH.**—Mr. Edward Potter.

**WAKEFIELD.**—Mr. Geo. Hudswell Westerman.

**WALSALL.**—Mr. Chas. Eyland, re-elected.

**WARRINGTON.**—T. S. Ryland, Esq.

**WARWICK.**—Mr. Kelynge Greenway.

**WELSHIPPOOL.**—Mr. M. Lloyd Jones.

**WENLOCK.**—Mr. Alderman Belcher.

**WIGAN.**—Henry Woodcock, Esq.

**WINDSOR.**—Mr. John Jones.

**WOLVERHAMPTON.**—Mr. John Hartley.

**WORCESTER.**—Mr. Thomas Rowley Hill.

**WREXHAM.**—Thos. Edgworth, Esq. The numbers being equal between himself and Mr. J. Clark, the mayor gave the casting vote in his own favour.

**YORK.**—Mr. Ald. Rowntree (Lord Mayor).

At the Bradford Town Council on Thursday, a somewhat unusual occurrence took place. Mr. Alderman Beaumont (for whom, it was understood, a majority of the council were favourable) was nominated, but declined to stand, on the ground that, as a teetotaller and an opponent to the smoke nuisance, he had rendered himself distasteful to many. Still his nomination was pressed, and unexpectedly negatived by twenty-four to twenty-three. The re-election of Mr. Brown was then proposed and carried by acclamation.

The Town Council of Nottingham has elected a Conservative mayor, for the first time for fifty years. The Liberal majority in the Town Council seem to have felt it necessary to break through the rule that has so long prevailed of excluding from the higher offices the Conservative members.

The nomination of sheriffs for the counties of England and Wales for the ensuing year, took place on Friday (the morrow of St. Martin), in the Exchequer Chamber, before a Committee of the Privy Council.

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Great Handel Commemoration of June, 1859, is now closely occupying the attention of the Committee of the Sacred Harmonic Society as well as the officers of the Crystal Palace Company. The society, as before, undertakes the musical arrangements, and is already preparing the list of performers for this unparalleled musical display. The publicity given to the 1857 festival and the wide-spread renown it gained has already enormously increased the number of applicants anxious to take part in the orchestra. Not only from this country, but also from various parts of the continent, offers of service are daily reaching Exeter Hall. The choral rehearsals preparatory to the festival will commence early in December; and it is intended to continue them at regular intervals throughout the winter and spring; so that by June next, when the festival is fixed to take place, the entire choir may be in the most perfect order.

The acoustical arrangements considered requisite to render the Great Transept of the Crystal Palace as favourable for the transmission of sound as the most perfect music hall have received careful attention. In this respect comparatively little of an expensive character requires to be done. The experience gained at the large music meetings and other celebrations held on the Handel Orchestra has so clearly indicated the course to be taken, that no uncertainty now exists regarding the suitability of the Great Transept of the Crystal Palace for the Musical Congress of 1859. As regards the Handel Festival therefore complete success may be looked for.

The Tropical Department of the Palace has this season been considerably enlarged and is now in great perfection. This portion of the building now forms an extensive promenade, which is not only of a most agreeable character in itself, but is equally available in wet or cold weather as in the height of summer. During the past week a more remarkable contrast than the pure clear atmosphere of Sydenham has presented to the dense fog which have darkened London can hardly be conceived. The terraces of the palace are frequently enlivened by bright sunshine, while away on the low grounds in the distance the tops of the trees may be seen emerging from the sea of fog by which they are enveloped.

In this delightful department of the Palace will take place the Great Show of Canaries and other birds, on the 22nd, and two following days. On the 25th November, Professor Pepper enters upon his daily duties, when the various collections of art and nature at the Palace, will be popularly illustrated; independent chemical and scientific lectures being also introduced. The success with which Mr. Pepper developed the resources—both for amusement and instruction—of the Polytechnic Institution is well known, and is a guarantee for still greater success in the Crystal Palace, the contents of which are so much more varied, and where he will find an almost boundless field for the exercise of his great powers of illustration. In his hand the magnificent Courts of the Palace—hitherto a sealed book to the multitude, will for the first time open their treasures of Art and History to the learned and unlearned alike.

An important step for extending railway connexion with the Palace has lately been taken, which promises the happiest results. A Company has been created to form a junction of about two-and-a-half miles in length, between the West London line at Kensington and the West-end at Wandsworth. When this is done, the Crystal Palace will have direct communication with the Great Western, the North Western, the Great Northern, and the Eastern Counties Railways. To the north of London, especially, this line will be a great convenience. It will also afford the long-wanted means for rapid daily excursions to the Crystal Palace from Birmingham and the northern districts, and thus conduce to the general development of the resources of this great national undertaking.

The Crystal Palace Company propose to hold a festival on the Burns Centenary and to revive on the occasion the old traditions of the minstrel. Fifty guineas are offered for the best poem in honour of Burns, lists open to all the world, language English, not Scotch, metre and matter at the writer's own discretion. Three judges, not yet named, will decide on the merits; and the money will be paid immediately after the public recitation of the poem. The company ask for the use of personal memorials or relics of Burns himself or of those connected with him or referred to in his poems, such as busts, portraits, autographs, &c.

#### SUNDAY NOVELTIES.

THE "FUNNY PULPIT."—Sunday afternoon lectures to the working classes have been resumed in several places. The Rev. A. Mursell has lectured at Manchester, the last two Sundays, on "Stand at Ease" and "Lodgings to Let." This is going quite far enough out of the beaten track. The titles of some of the lectures are open to positive objection on account of their flippancy. Thus, at Huddersfield, the Rev. J. Hanson has been lecturing from "Breach of Promise;" and at Halifax, the Rev. W. Walters has taken as subjects, "Love's Labour Lost," and "Light of Other Days."—*Birmingham Gazette.*

SUNDAY EVENINGS FOR THE PEOPLE.—Under this title Mr. Slack has been delivering, at the Philharmonic Rooms, Newman-street, for the last few Sundays, a series of lectures, or lay sermons, "On the Poetry and Philosophy of Science as

was very well filled by a respectable audience. The lecture was listened to with attention, and occasionally received with applause. Mr. Slack prefaced his discourse by some observations on the success of Mr. Langley in Scotland, in reference to what he designated the "sour Sunday" question. The choir of the Apollonic Society were in attendance, and sang some appropriate songs.

**NOVEL SERVICE AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WHAT NEXT?**—The *Daily News* of Monday contains the following:—"The first of a contemplated series of Sunday evening services took place last night at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. The congregation was large enough to fill the hall comfortably, the admission being free, and appeared to consist chiefly of persons belonging to the middle classes. The service was conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. Mortlock Daniell, a Nonconformist minister at Ramsgate. At seven o'clock the rev. gentleman ascended the platform alone and proceeded to a temporary pulpit, consisting of a small table and desk covered with crimson cloth, and gave out the Hundredth Psalm, which was sung with the accompaniment of the organ. He then read the Litany as far as the end of the Lord's Prayer; after which the psalms for the evening were chanted. Comparatively few persons had a Prayer Book. At the termination of the chanting Mr. Mortlock commenced his discourse, the subject of which was, as had been previously announced, 'The supremacy of love.' The text was taken from the 13th chapter of the 1st chapter of the 1st epistle to the Corinthians, commencing with the words, 'Though I speak with the tongue of men and of angels, and have not charity, I am become as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal,' and including several succeeding verses, down to the words, 'Now abideth faith, hope, charity; but the greatest of these is charity.' The sermon founded on this well-known passage was in one respect, at least, a novelty; it consisted of a poem in blank verse, in which the preacher illustrated the transcendent importance of love by the quaintest metaphors and the oddest allusions we have ever heard in a sermon. For three-quarters of an hour was he pouring forth an apparently interminable string of conceits, on the elaboration of which he must have bestowed an immense amount of labour. He could not 'ope his mouth' but 'out there flew a trope'; and, not content with enlarging on the beauties of Christian love, rather perhaps to the disparagement or overlooking of great Christian verities by his mode of dealing with the matter, he proceeded to present the Sermon on the Mount, the miraculous feeding of five thousand, and even the sufferings and death of the Redeemer himself in the stilt of metre. This experiment of preaching in blank verse is one which can hardly be recommended for imitation. It manifestly failed to work such an influence as a sermon should do, however it may have tickled the audience of Sunday night; and when, after finishing his poetic sermon, the preacher added a few words in prose, though it was an exhortation to liberality in the collection, the change was an agreeable one to all. What the collection realised was not ascertained; but if it were not sufficient to lead to a repetition of what is believed to have been an experiment, the cause of religion will not have sustained a very severe shock. The service closed with the Evening Hymn."

#### OUR POLICY IN THE IONIAN ISLANDS.

Government have published two despatches from Sir John Young, the present Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. The first is dated as far back as June 10, 1857, and contains the following important expression of opinion:—

In a Parliament whose election was, all admit, perfectly free and untainted by English influence, and in which there are only places for a few, the opposition is and must always be, the majority. They confine themselves to complaints about the judicature, public instruction, and the pension-law, all of which they are at liberty to deal with, and existing interests held sacred, to amend as they please.

All this is highly satisfactory; still I do not anticipate much practical advantage. They will not assign sufficient salaries to the judges, so as to enable the Government to avail itself of the best men. Public instruction will, probably, remain sacrificed to private interests and the desire for patronage; and the attempt to deprive all the pension-holders, and, especially, the English, of their acquired rights, will, probably, cause the postponement of any beneficial change in that quarter.

No doubt, by a very vigilant attention, by standing always on one's guard, by removing, as I have endeavoured to do, topics of disagreement, and striving, as I hope you will think, not without success, to infuse somewhat of a calm and moderation into the working of parties, a lull may be produced, under favourable circumstances; but the impression upon my mind is, that no permanent benefit to England, or real satisfaction to the Ionians, can accrue. England is in a false position here, and the islands are too widely separated geographically, and their interests too distinct, ever to form a homogeneous whole, under foreign auspices.

The small size and distance, one from the other, of the islands render the growth of a common public opinion impossible. The free press, consequently, has no character of reality nor echo in the minds of the people. Failing these important elements, there does not exist the power necessary to control and elevate the tendencies of the Legislative Assemblies, which, without such enlightened guidance, either in the press or the public, passes its time in discussing quarrels between the different islands or in the pursuit of individual interests. Napoleon says, in one of his letters to his brother Joseph, "What a nation hates is another nation," and this sentiment poisons with suspicion or chills with cold reception every benefit we confer and every advancement; and if this dictum be true as to provinces acquired and

governed as an integral part of an empire, it is doubly so of dependencies held by such a tenure as England holds these islands; the sooner, therefore, she extricates herself from the position the better for her reputation, and for the cause of representative institutions generally. If her Majesty's Government could find, or make, an opportunity of discussing the subject with the other Powers that were parties to the Treaty of Paris, I should most earnestly recommend its being done.

Now is a good opportunity; a victory has been gained over the discontented unreasonableness of those who are discontented without a cause, or misled by faction. The Ionians complain of no constitutional grievance—of no abuse of power on our part. England could retire from the protection with a good grace.

It may possibly be objected, that the Powers which were parties to the Treaties of 1815 would not consent to our transformation into a sovereignty of our protectorate of Corfu; and it is clear to me that our military possession is the only point of interest to foreign States, and that they must be indifferent as to the form under which we may find it best for the interests of the Ionians to administer their civil government. And it is obvious that if the southern islands (i.e., Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, and Cerigo), which are widely removed from Corfu in race, sentiment, and geographical position, were given up to the kingdom of Greece, as those islanders, from national feelings, desire, they would still be under the joint guarantee of the three protecting Powers of Greece, and, consequently, no more liable to fall into the hands of any other State than the Greek islands of the Archipelago now are.

The second despatch is dated July 4 of the present year, and is addressed to the Colonial Minister of the Derby Government. It simply encloses another fresh opinion as to the wisdom of releasing the Ionians from British rule, and recommends the whole should be deliberated upon by the Ministers in the ensuing Cabinet Councils.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

The nomination for Manchester takes place this day. Mr. Bazley will probably be returned unopposed.

Mr. Tancred has formally announced his intention to retire from Banbury. Addresses have already appeared from Mr. Gillery Pigott, and Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, both resident in Banbury. The latter of these gentlemen has before addressed the electors. Both candidates declare themselves in favour of an extension of the suffrage, the ballot, and an extension of education on the voluntary system. Mr. Samuelson considers a re-adjustment of members with reference to population is necessary in any measure of reform, that there should be short Parliaments, and a total abolition of Church-rates.

A vacancy is occasioned for the county of Hereford by the sudden death of Mr. Booker Blakemore. Two candidates are already in the field—Mr. Josiah Raisbeck, in the Conservative interest; and Mr. John Lloyd, of St. Owen's, on the part of the Radicals. The contest is expected to be a very severe one.

#### Postscript.

Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1858.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Europa arrived at Queenstown, Cork, yesterday morning, with dates from New York to the 2nd inst. The Europa had put into Queenstown for coal, her supply being nearly exhausted, owing to the tempestuous and protracted passage she has experienced.

A despatch, dated Washington, October 31st, published in the *New York Herald*, states that the English and French Governments had addressed a formal note to the United States Government, announcing their determination to force the provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, as understood by them, in protecting the company organised by M. Belli, for the construction of the interoceanic mail across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

President Buchanan had issued a proclamation warning citizens against joining the filibustering expedition preparing against Nicaragua under Walker, enjoining all officers of Government to vigilance in repressing these illegal enterprises.

Yellow fever epidemic at New Orleans had ceased. The successful laying of the Atlantic cable was celebrated in San Francisco on October 2nd by a grand procession, with illuminations and fireworks.

#### THE IONIAN ISLANDS DESPATCHES.

The *Daily News* of this morning publishes the following letter:—

Colonial-office, Nov. 16, 1858.

SIR—I am directed to inform you that the recent publication of two despatches from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands took place without the knowledge or sanction, direct or indirect, of her Majesty's Government, and that from the time of their appearance strict inquiry has been in progress into the manner in which they became public.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

The French Government journals receive the project of ceding five of the Ionian Islands to Greece with marked disfavour.

#### THE BISHOP OF RIPON ON THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF THE REFORMATION.

The first of the fourteenth course of lectures to young men, originated by the Young Men's Christian Association, was delivered yesterday evening at Exeter Hall, to a crowded assembly, by the Bishop of Ripon. The lecture was on "The Social Effects of the Reformation"—a topic the interest of which

was of course greatly enhanced by the circumstance that this day is the 300th anniversary of the accession of Queen Elizabeth. The chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury; and on the platform were Mr. Kinnaird, M.P., the Rev. Canon Burgess, &c. The bishop concluded an eloquent lecture as follows:—

The Reformation had exposed and refuted the errors of the papacy. It had proclaimed to the world the antagonism between popery and the Bible; it had denounced the fundamental error of the doctrine of transubstantiation, of the idea of purgatory, of the invocation of saints and angels; it had declared its emphatic protest against the doctrine of auricular confession to a priest—(immaculate cheering)—a doctrine for which there was no authority in Scripture, no encouragement in the true church of England.—(renewed cheers)—and against which a hundred arguments might be urged, any one of which ought to insure its condemnation. Now, should they not, he asked, prize their blessings? Should they not resist every attempt to juggle them out of them? (Cheers.) Should they not make themselves faithful to the trust they had received? Who knew not that a desperate attempt had recently been made to unprotestantise England, that an effort was being made to corrupt the purity of their Protestant faith, to sap the foundations of their Protestant church? Who was so blind as not to see that the great religious question of the present day really amounted to this—"Shall we maintain what the reformers have bequeathed, or shall we narrow the boundaries which divide us from Rome? Shall we cling tenaciously to the principles of the Reformation, or one by one shall we surrender those principles, till at length the distinction between the two creeds is lost, and Protestant England, faithless to the Reformation, is folded again in the embrace of the papacy?" Disguise it as they would that was the point on which turned the religious conflict which was going forward in this country at the present day. Let them, then, all struggle manfully to maintain their privilege; let them labour to hand down unimpaired the glorious heritage which they had received to their children, and their children's children. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman presented the thanks of the meeting to the right rev. prelate for the luminous address which he had delivered, and expressed the great gratification with which he had heard such language at the present time from one who was invested with episcopal functions.

Yesterday afternoon a numerous body of gentlemen connected with the hop-growing interest in the counties of Sussex and Kent, attended by appointment at the Treasury for the purpose of representing to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the urgent necessity of modifying or repealing the existing duty on hops. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Dodson, M.P., Viscount Pevensey, M.P., Sir J. V. Shelley, M.P., the Hon. Mr. Brand, M.P., and Mr. Frewen. Mr. Dignall, having been summoned to Windsor, was unable to be present. The deputation was received by Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, who, after listening to the various statements, said they should be laid before the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who would certainly give the case the most earnest consideration. The deputation then withdrew. A second deputation was then introduced of hop planters from Kent, who were accompanied by Mr. Whatman, M.P., Mr. C. Wykeham Martin, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., and Major Scott, M.P. It was stated that their object was to obtain a remission of the duty of 1858 to the extent of 60 per cent. A similar reply was given by Mr. Hamilton.

Marshal the Duke of Malakoff arrived at Windsor yesterday from London to present the gun which has been sent over to England under the charge of Major Melchior, of the Artillery of the French Imperial Guard. The Duke of Malakoff presented Major Melchior, who explained to her Majesty the particulars of the gun, which was afterwards marched and trotted past her Majesty in the Quadrangle.

The Prince of Wales leaves England to-day on a visit to his sister and the court of Berlin.

At a meeting, on Monday, of the executive committee to whom the arrangements for the Manchester banquet to Messrs. Bright and Gibbon are confided, it was unanimously resolved that a pressing invitation be sent to Mr. Cobden.

It is understood that the Firman for the contemplated Bank of Turkey has reached London, and is now in the hands of the Ambassador.

Several Jews have been appointed members of the General Council in Algeria. The Emperor and Prince Napoleon concur in thinking it useful and opportune to manifest by an act of the Government that the equality of religious belief is absolute and complete in the French law.

Despatches have been received from the French army in the Bay of Bourane to the 25th of September. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly at that date had not received a reply from the Court of Anam, although the time fixed by him had expired. He had not been able to attack Hué, the capital of the empire, because the second division of the Spanish army, coming from Manilla, had not arrived, and the artillery, of which the Admiral had great need, was with the second division.

The *Sydney Despatch* says: "Mr. Henry Cobden, brother of the Corn-law repealer, who had for many years been residing at Molong, near Bathurst, died on the 16th of August, after a protracted illness of six weeks. He was much and deservedly respected by a numerous circle of friends."

#### MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in today's market. For good and fine qualities, we had a fair demand, at full quotations; but inferior parcels were a slow inquiry, at late rates. In foreign wheat—the show of which was large—very little business was transacted, on former terms. Floating cargoes of grain supported previous rates. Fine malting barley moved off steadily—other kinds slowly, at Monday's currency. Old malt was firm in price, with a fair demand: but new qualities moved off slowly, on former terms. There was an improved feeling in the oat trade; but no advance took place in the quotations. Beans, peas, and flour supported Monday's quotations.

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## The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1858.

## SUMMARY.

THE allegation that the great mass of the population care nothing about parliamentary reform, is sufficiently disproved by the records of the meetings of the past week. Scarcely have her Majesty's ministers commenced their autumnal deliberations, than the people are in various parts of the country making known their wishes in reference to the great question of the coming session. The chief feature of such demonstrations as have already taken place, is the acceptance of Mr. Bright as the leader of Radical Reformers. At Birmingham an association has been organised to co-operate with their hon. representative. A great meeting of the working men of Glasgow terminated in the appointment of a committee, to draw up a programme of principles, including manhood suffrage as the basis, but declaring a willingness to support such a measure of reform as would terminate in giving them something like four millions of electors. The working classes of Manchester assembled in the Free Trade Hall, while supporting manhood suffrage, receive with acclamation Mr. Potter's suggestion to take the rating qualification as the basis of Mr. Bright's bill, and to "trust themselves in John Bright's hand;" and pass a resolution to support Mr. Basley, the representative of the Guildhall Coffee House programme, as their future member. Even Mr. Ernest Jones and his friends of the Political Reform League show a disposition to friendly co-operation with middle class reformers, and appoint a deputation to confer with the hon. member for Birmingham. With these signs of approximation, there is an entire absence of that wholesale denunciation of moderate reformers which has hitherto rendered union impossible. In higher quarters, Mr. White, M.P. for Plymouth, may be taken as giving expression to the sentiments of many Liberal members, when he announces that, while differing from Mr. Bright on many subjects, he is willing to acknowledge his leadership on the question of Parliamentary Reform.

The arguments in favour of a wide extension of the franchise will be greatly reinforced by the testimony borne to the increase of popular intelligence in every direction. The progress of the people in knowledge and material comfort is the theme of the Duke of Argyll at Dundee, of Lord Brougham at York, of Lord Shaftesbury at Fishmongers' Hall, of Mr. Cheetham at Lees, and of Mr. Potter at Manchester. "S. G. O." also opportunely records his experience of the improved condition of our peasantry, who may soon be intrusted with political rights. "Thousands of labourers are better lodged than they were a few years ago." "The agricultural labourer now draws much from books; instead of being deluged with gratuitous tracts—he has now, with a good share of religious literature, a great amount of useful purely secular reading. It is no unusual thing to find in many villages a great and increasing demand for really good books." He speaks of better wages, of an active demand for labour, of the large family not being the curse it used to be thought, of extended education, of a marked improvement in dress—"all this," he says, "proves to me matters are rapidly improving." These gratifying facts are evidence

that the extension of the franchise to our rate-paying peasantry would not be a very revolutionary measure.

The evangelisation of the people of our large towns has become one of the great questions of the day, and may receive a fresh impulse from the general conference of the members of various denominations on town and city missions, now sitting at Birmingham. Elsewhere we report the proceedings of a conference of the friends of "aggressive Christianity" held last week at the Milton Club under the auspices of the resuscitated Christian Instruction Society—an organisation which aims rather to call out and give a right direction to the energies of the metropolitan churches, than to do the work which devolves upon them. The earnest spirit and practical aims of this meeting promise the best results. Individual responsibility and the importance of lay agency were the prominent ideas illustrated both by the chairman and the subsequent speakers. Mr. Morley urged with great effect that the work of evangelising the masses can be far better accomplished by Christian men making themselves "missionaries of the truth to those around them" than by a gigantic scheme of operations, with directors, secretaries and paid agents, and he insisted "that it was time to throw away all 'Church arrangements' if they interfered with good being done." But we see no reason why existing institutions cannot be to a great extent adapted to the necessities of the case. Lay agency is an increasing element in the resources of the Christian Church. In the Episcopal Church it is employed to a wide extent; in the Free Church of Scotland thousands of lay agents, and even a larger number of females, are engaged in extending Christianity amongst the masses. Mr. Wilson, the able and zealous missionary of the Christian Instruction Society, put the case as respects the metropolis in the following practical form:—"If this society, by means of the churches, should succeed in getting 200,000 men and women to active work, each one to take just two families and keep working at them, visiting them and bringing them to church or chapel, labouring for their conversion, in a few years they would succeed in reclaiming every moral waste in and around London." The best results may be anticipated from such gatherings as that of last Wednesday, as well as from the agency of the society by whom it was convened, and the labours of their efficient representative among the churches of London.

The correspondence between the Earl of Derby and Sir Culling Eardley brings the proposed commutation of Maynooth endowment formally before the public, and reveals the fact that the present Prime Minister is favourable to an arrangement for buying off the Catholics from the National Exchequer. We observe that the *Freeman's Journal*, the accredited daily organ of the Roman Catholic party, assumes that the Dissenters are the prime movers in this proposed huxtering transaction. Our contemporary is entirely mistaken. It originates with parties who desire simply to smother a controversy which inflicts great damage on the Irish Church. In the view of the great majority of Dissenters, Roman Catholics have as equitable a claim to their endowment as the Episcopal sect in Ireland to theirs; and if both are opposed by Dissenters it is only on the principle, which the *Freeman's Journal* itself recognises, that ecclesiastical endowments are alike unjust and unnecessary. In taking Sir Culling Eardley as the exponent of modern Nonconformity, our Dublin contemporary assumes a state of things which the officious Chairman of the Evangelical Alliance would himself repudiate.

Scarcely had Mr. Gladstone left our shores for the classic regions of Greece, than despatches from the present High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands were made public, prejudging the question for investigation. Sir John Young says plainly that English rule over that turbulent population is impracticable, and suggests that the Islands should be made over to Greece; ourselves retaining Corfu as a crown colony, and a defensive position. It is a very complicated case—for the Ionian Islands are only held by this country under a Protectorate sanctioned by the great Powers in the settlement of 1815, who might fairly claim to be consulted in any future arrangement; and it now appears that Sir John Young's despatches were sent to the papers surreptitiously and without the knowledge or sanction of the Colonial Secretary.

The annexation of Tourane, a port of Cochin China, to the French empire is another act of European encroachment in Asia of great significance. France is preparing to meet us as rivals in the remote East. With four such Powers as France, Russia, America, and England claiming to interfere in the affairs of China, Japan, and other Asiatic states, it will go hard with the native races, and multiply the chances of collision between their belligerent superiors.

## BABY LONGINGS.

SOME writer on the staff of the *Times*—oh, that the people of England could set eyes on him, read the instructions under which he acts, discover his antecedents, and measure his real pretensions!—one of the writers for the *Times*, we say, has recently addressed to the British public the pithy inquiry, "What do you want with a Reform Bill?" That a Reform Bill is wanted is tacitly conceded—that it will be had is thought very probable. But what for? It is a whim as devoid of practical aim as the crying of a baby for the moon. When it is got, it will make little or no difference. Governments and political parties will remain much the same as now.

We will not undertake to say what use the people will make of a reformed Parliament when they have got it. But we venture to think that several good reasons might be given why they desire to have it. Two or three of them we will be bold enough to set down.

It is calculated that about one in seven of the male adults of the country has the privilege of voting for a member of Parliament—in other words, one in seven holds under some sort of responsibility to himself the law-making and tax-levering authority of the country. The writer in the *Times* is probably enough one of the electoral class—at all events, he is, for the nonce, their representative. Put this man face to face with any six of the excluded, indiscriminately drawn from the unrepresented portion of our population! Let him speak out in the sense of his article—and what would it amount to? "You six men are clamouring to be put in the same political position as myself. What on earth can you want? What can you do with votes, better than I do for you? Of course, it is a matter of indifference to me whether you get what you want or not. You will not be much the better, nor shall I be much the worse for it. You will do much the same as I have done—choose much the same men—sanction much the same system of administration—reconcile yourselves to much the same amount of taxation—and be gulled by much the same party manœuvres. What is the use, then, of your seeking to be raised to my level? I am doing quite as well for you as you will probably do for yourselves. Tell me, now, any one evil which you hope to avert, or any one advantage which you hope to obtain, by sharing with me my electoral privilege." Would those six men be at the slightest loss as to the answer? "One thing we certainly shall secure—namely, the end of your insolence. When we have votes, as you have, we shall not be told that we are crying for the moon. You will take care of our interests! Thank you, all the same, but we had as lief do that for ourselves. Preach that doctrine in Prussia! Here, at least, the responsibilities of citizenship are believed to exert a wholesome disciplinary effect on those who discharge them. Perhaps, we are no wiser than you—perhaps, if we had our affairs under our own management, we should order them no better. You say so, but then you are judge in your own suit. But if it were so, we prefer doing to being done for."

It is insufferable enough for any one man to hold this language to any six of his fellows, at any time. When all things are tolerably comfortable, the six can afford to laugh at the flagrant self-sufficiency of the one. It is then little more than a game of wits, in which the majority have the best of it. But things do not always move on smoothly. The State waggon will sometimes get into bad roads, where the jolting is most unpleasantly felt, or into perilous roads, where destruction looks you unceremoniously in the face. Such turns of affairs history and each man's experience should lead us to expect. When that untoward condition of our national affairs overtakes us—when the temper of the people gets to be soured by misfortune—when, perhaps, want is close on the heels of a large proportion of our countrymen—then, the one will have to meet the six after a somewhat more serious fashion. "Who did this?" will then be the cry. "Who is responsible for this? Had we been allowed to manage our own affairs, who will dare to say that we should have brought them to this pass?"

Here, then, is the first good reason for desiring a Reform Bill. Let the writer in the *Times* take account of it. Political power is a privilege or a right to be coveted by those who have it not, for the dignity it imparts, and for the disciplinary influence it exerts—and it is a boon which those who have it may well desire to share with those who have it not, that in times of difficulty and danger the bulk of the people may also share the responsibility.

Again we must bring our philosopher of Printing-house Square face to face with the half-dozen unrepresented, whose object in seeking to be elevated to his level he affects to be quite unable to perceive. "What policy do you wish to put in the ascendant? You have re-

ligious liberty—unshackled commerce—cheaper law—a milder criminal code—equalisation of national burdens—an amended poor-law—slavery abolished—colonisation promoted—Ireland thriving—what more do you want?" The reply is still obvious enough—"It is not so much the things ultimately done, but the manner of doing them that we wish to see changed. The machinery works far too lazily—far too imperfectly, and requires far too much extraordinary motive power, for our taste. We get things done at last, it is true—but we have to spend a vast deal more time and labour in doing it, than we can afford. We find that the partial control of the Legislature which the people got in 1832 expedited many desirable changes. One in six is better than one in nineteen, as events have clearly proved. But even now we have but a slight hold on our rulers—witness the inefficiency and the waste of our several departments. Five in six, instead of one in six, will greatly ease our labour. We can't be always dogging the heels of ministers. We can't be evermore on the watch against those who direct our affairs. We wish to choose representatives to whom the Executive will be really and effectively as well as nominally responsible. We can't get that, or, at all events, we can get it but very partially, under the present system. There are more members under the power of the Government for all ordinary purposes, than members who can put a control upon the will of the Government. We desire to see that condition of things reversed. We see no method of doing so but by increasing the responsibility of members to the people, by increasing and equalising the number of their constituents, and by protecting those constituents in the independent exercise of their judgment."

Here, then, is a second good reason for desiring a Reform Bill. Even if the waggon is to be moved in the same direction, it were well that it move faster, and at a less expenditure of shoving and whipping than has been found requisite under the present system.

We might easily furnish additional reasons—and may do so as opportunity occurs. But really, the insolence of this writer in the *Times* is perhaps the best answer to his own question. When four administrations successively have promised a Reform Bill—when no man can be found who denies the expediency of some Reform—when for several years past the urgency of the question has been growing, and making itself more and more generally recognised—it is certainly a trait of modesty in the briefless barrister who echoes in the columns of the *Thunderer* the sentiments which prevail at the West-end clubs, to tell the people of these realms that they know no more what they want than the baby does who cries for the moon. The British people, however, are not likely to be disturbed by this anonymous impudence. The aptest reply to his question would be "Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

#### MR. BRIGHT'S OFFENCE.

MR. BRIGHT speaks far too plainly, far too effectively, to win "golden opinions from all sorts of men." Perhaps, when his theme warms him into impassioned eloquence, he unconsciously, and by implication, inflicts injustice upon those who differ from him. Too intent upon what is immediately before him, he does not always pause to qualify, to discriminate, to guard against misconception, as a man with less heart in his work would be apt to do. But, surely, if ever man might be held free from the vicious habit of pandering to the baser passions of his audience, it is John Bright. Be his convictions what they may, true or fallacious, broad or narrow, sound or unsound, he has never wanted the moral courage to utter them. When, therefore, he is charged with propounding to his Birmingham audience maxims on the subject of war which he durst not have uttered when the nation was mad for war with Russia, every one of us who remembers his heroic conduct at that memorable crisis feels that the charge can originate in nothing but envy or malice.

Mr. Bright gave mortal offence at Birmingham by tracing most of our wars to the practice of meddling with continental politics, and describing it as "a gigantic system of out-door relief for the aristocracy." He has since been called severely to account, first for "setting class against class," and secondly, for imputing to our aristocracy a fondness for war, as though it were specially profitable to them. The cue is given by the press, and is servilely taken up by every orator who desires to fling a stone at merit which he cannot equal. A word or two on each.

As to stirring up the passions of class against class, it is an old tale. It is a charge which all who desire to keep things as they are endeavour to fix upon those who seriously strive to bring about a change. It was hurled at the advocates of Catholic emancipation. It was sent flying in every quarter of the political heavens during the agitation for the first Reform Bill. It was

especially levelled at the Anti-corn-law leaguers, who perhaps did more to efface class distinctions than any living men. It will always be brought against those who labour earnestly to put an end to monopoly, whether in Church or State. We have ourselves incurred the imputation, although one of our main motives in seeking the disendowment of religion is to destroy the chief occasion of sectarian animosity and bigotry. We are not, therefore, much surprised, that when Mr. Bright seeks to wrest a monopoly of legislative power out of the hands of those who hold it, and to give their due share of it to the unrepresented, that he should subject himself to this very plausible, but very silly charge.

But it is the implied accusation of our aristocracy that they delight in war, that has given mortal offence. This accusation Mr. Bright is supposed to have made against them when he spoke of their system of foreign politics in words which will never be forgotten. We do not believe that this was what the hon. member for Birmingham meant, nor what his language, fairly interpreted, can be made to signify. That which we understand by his words—and in this we thoroughly agree with him—is that the traditional policy of our Foreign Office—its meddlesome interference with continental politics—its entangling treaties—its restless diplomacy—and all that is done under show of maintaining "the balance of power," have been the main cause of most of our modern wars—and that this system, chiefly upheld by our ruling families, furnishes employment to so large a number of the aristocracy, in diplomatic, military, and naval offices, utterly unnecessary save under this pretext, as to deserve being described as "a gigantic system of out-door relief." Wars may be the natural result of this habitual intermeddling, and history informs us that they are. But it is not necessary, therefore, to assume that the love of war is stronger in the bosoms of the aristocracy than in those of the multitude. It certainly was not the case in the Russian contest. But Mr. Bright's charge is that our rulers cling to a system which increases alarmingly the chances of war, and that the system, even with these chances, has its charms for them, as providing a constant occasion for the public employment of a large number of aristocratic families. They may deprecate war as much as any of us when it does come—but would they, if they could, destroy the last chances of war, and, with them, the necessity of keeping up an enormous expenditure by way, it is said, of insuring our national safety? That is the point. We must say we have seen very few signs indeed which would induce us to answer the question in the affirmative.

#### MR. EDMUND POTTER ON REFORM.

THE most valuable contribution to the Reform literature of the season is the pamphlet of Mr. Edmund Potter, of Manchester.\* Mr. Potter, as a manufacturer and a large employer of labour, has a vital interest in the peace and prosperity of the country. From such a quarter we do not expect any wild proposals calculated to endanger the stability of our institutions. It is evident that his present conclusions are the issue of calm and sober thought—the deductions of an intelligent and wealthy member of our manufacturing aristocracy, who has the best possible facilities for noting the condition of the operative classes and their fitness for political enfranchisement.

Last year Mr. Potter published a letter to Lord John Russell in favour of Parliamentary Reform and the Ballot. Then he thought an 8*l.* qualification fair and prudent. He is now convinced that the opinions and suggestions of 1857 would be worthless in 1859, and in urging "a bolder political forethought" he says that he is giving expression to opinions which he knows to prevail "not merely amongst Radical Reformers, speculative political theorists, or philosophical enthusiasts, but amongst those who are owners of realised property to a large extent—property invested in manufacturing and trading establishments, from those of the largest magnitude to those of the smallest shopkeeper and workshop." As a representative man the sentiments of Mr. Potter are entitled to great weight, especially as he has given a pledge of his sincerity by recently attending a conference of the working men of Manchester, and addressing the meeting of operatives held last Friday in the Free Trade Hall.

Mr. Potter, like other reformers, would rather wait awhile than have a delusive measure—"a mild concession by a Liberal Conservative Government." The real question is how far the intelligent among the people are to be admitted at once to receive their rights. His own mature

conclusions are those of Mr. Bright and the Parliamentary Reform Committee:—

My lord, the time is arrived when the admission may be made, that the franchise is the right of those who have the necessary means of affording a registration given by a certain residence or occupation, sufficient for a rating as a proof of citizenship. Last year I thought an 8*l.* qualification fair; maturer thought, and a year of careful watchfulness, bring me to the conclusion, that any fixed rate as a limit to the franchise above the one named, is unjust, and to my mind absurd.

I further suggested last year, that no one should have more than one vote, or give one in more than one district in each year; I still feel this to be essential, as I deny the right of property solely to give the vote on any common-sense principle.

A ratipaying suffrage is, he contends, not a bolder step now than was the Reform Bill in 1832, and quite as safe and as likely to be beneficial as was the Repeal of the Corn Laws. The present constituency after making necessary deductions is not more than a million, with twenty-five per cent. of it not better in quality than universal suffrage would give. All parties, excepting some small relics of Toryism, admit it to be too small. A bill giving a qualification based upon a man's means or rent will not now do. Surely if a member need not be rated to the poor, an equal privilege should be given to the electors. Mr. Potter adverts in detail, and with much cogency to the practical difficulty of adopting a rental suffrage.

I know a well-ordered, well-educated, well-doing district, containing 4,000 houses; not above 600 would have votes upon a 10*l.* rental, and out of these, one-sixth would be beerhouse keepers or publicans, whose franchise would depend upon their trade—this number of beersellers and publicans is far below the average number generally in towns. Now, if an 8*l.* rented householder wanted a qualification, by demoralising his household, and keeping a beershop, he would have one, simply because his trade premises were united to his house, thus increasing his rental. Reduce the qualification to 8*l.* in this district, and you would increase the voters very little; not a hundred or two; in fact, the rate of rent for the very large majority of the most intelligent and best-doing of the inhabitants, mill workers, &c., is not above 3*s.* per week. If you go down to 6*l.* or 7*l.* you would double or treble the constituency. In ten years hence, half the cottages now let for 3*s.* a week will, from the competition of new dwellings, not be worth within 6*d.* per week of their present rent. They will gradually decrease in value. It does appear to me that the franchise might as well be granted to the occupant of so many cubic feet of habitation, as on account of rental.

This district (not a borough) contains 20,000 inhabitants and 4,000 houses with 2,500 adult males, "householders rated, as well entitled to vote by education, thought, and reading, on political matters, as the like number taken in any county division, or in any fifty of the small boroughs spread over the kingdom." Where would be the risk of giving every ratpayer the franchise? Who would fear it? Certainly not the capitalists and employers of labour. Yet this is but a single district of a kind spread over Lancashire and Yorkshire, and embracing a population of nearly four millions, and 400,000 adult males, after deducting county and borough electors, inhabiting houses, the very large majority of them under 7*l.* or 8*l.* per annum. Mr. Potter then appeals to Lord John Russell:—

I refer to these two counties because I have a pretty good knowledge of the state of their working classes. You can be no stranger to the educational progress made by the class I have alluded to, even from published reports; but you can form no conception of the change, physical, moral and intellectual, amongst them, since your last Reform Bill. A generation has grown into maturity since the introduction of railways, penny postage, and telegraphs; and we have, in two counties only, 400,000 unenfranchised workmen of a fair mental and moral standard, waiting for the franchise. Is it to be given only to a part, a few, or is it to be the total and immediate admission of the rights of the whole?

In his speech at the Free Trade Hall, Mr. Potter amplified this testimony with a statement which deserves the consideration of those who are continually bewailing the backward education of the country—

"Thirty years ago the children of working men were emaciated and ill-clad, but they were not so now—(Hear, hear)—and not half of the working men could then read and write, but now all the men he employed, with the exception of old men of sixty or seventy years, could do both, and there was not one amongst them who did not read his daily paper regularly. (Applause.) And, moreover, he believed that a great many of that class were freer from prejudice than he was himself, and could form a calmer judgment on public matters than many of their superiors in social position.

A ratipaying suffrage for both town and country would add some three millions and a half to the present million of voters, one-half of whom would be rated under 6*l.*, leaving only about a million and a half outside the pale of the Constitution. This, as Mr. Potter showed, would not be "a very aristocratic measure." The difference, then, between manhood suffrage and a ratipaying qualification is not worth contending about.

Fully half of those excluded by what he might term a "location" suffrage would be men of his own class. He believed there were more single men of the upper class than of the working class, that the working class married earlier, perhaps with less prudence and care than the upper class, and he believed the "easy" class would, under a rating suffrage, lose in

\* Reform in 1859. A second letter addressed to the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P., by Edmund Potter, F.R.S. London: John Chapman, King William-street, Strand.

this way more than the working class. He wished, moreover, to try to have a simple, uniform suffrage. Those who advocated manhood suffrage proposed a register of some kind. The curse of the present system was the register system, and they proposed a registration more cumbersome and more difficult, more open to fraud of every kind, than we had now. Besides, let it be considered how many of these 150,000 excluded would every year get married and become settled in a habitation. No doubt a hundred thousand every year out of the six hundred thousand who might belong to the working class.

Mr. Potter gives reason for not accepting Mr. Locke King's 10/- franchise for counties which, in "a first-class manufacturing village," would exclude two-thirds or three-fourths of a population "all equally well qualified by intelligence." He does not think any great disturbance in the electoral districts need take place, if the plan of grouping together in one constituency two or more village towns were adopted with 10,000 or 15,000 voters, as the case might be. Among his minor suggestions is one well worthy of consideration in connexion with the payment of the expenses of elections:—

As I seek to rely upon the intelligence, and discard the qualification of property in the member, as a means of recommendation, I would let all costs—and those should be very few—be paid for out of the rates, except the member's own printed explanations of his own opinions. Reverse the past, let the constituencies buy the member; they would secure a better representation and have a greater choice. I would check the vanity of candidates (seeking a Parliamentary investment on their own account) by making every losing candidate pay his own expenses, if he did not poll above a certain average; or take it thus, let the successful candidate be returned free, and let the rates pay the expenses of an equal number of unsuccessful ones; but beyond that I would not go. These cheap elections would yield a supply of candidates, and a supply gives means of selection; but I see no great means of cheapness without the Ballot.

Towards the close of his pamphlet Mr. Potter expresses his belief that "if we do not secure a Reform Bill in 1859 worthy of being a step equally sound and bold with the one of 1832, it will be for want of leaders." That difficulty is to a great extent obviated by the choice of Mr. Bright to embody in a bill the principles held by the great body of reformers, and the acceptance of the leadership of the hon. member for Birmingham by men of different views. The meetings at Glasgow and Manchester indicate that the working classes are not averse to a bill which will take as its basis a ratipaying suffrage, while Mr. Potter's pamphlet and the middle-class gathering at Birmingham are a sign that the great bulk of intelligent Liberals are quite prepared to support that comprehensive proposal. It is no slight gain that Reformers of all sections are converging towards a common line of action, and for the first time since 1832 giving greater prominence to their points of agreement than to the differences that divide them.

### Spirit of the Press.

While the *Times* is (at present) making light of the reform feeling of this country, it has been doing good service to the cause of freedom by the publication in *extenso* of Count Montalembert's article in the *Correspondant* and by a succession of powerful articles evidently intended to warn the French Emperor against the peril he incurs by persisting in this state prosecution.

The more consistent *Daily News* heartily accepts the Ratipaying Franchise, Vote by Ballot, and more equal Electoral Distribution, as the flag under which the Party of Progress should march, but doubts the propriety of the introduction of a Reform Bill by Mr. Bright.

We do not understand that Mr. Bright is pledged absolutely and in any event to bring in a Reform Bill of his own. He must be intrusted with a discretionary latitude whether it is wise to introduce it or not. On the very improbable supposition that the Derby Ministry will bring forward a measure which the Liberal party may in the first instance entertain, the object of the friends of reform will probably be rather to improve the Derby Bill into a satisfactory measure than to introduce an opposition bill. If on the other hand the ministerial measure be such as the Liberals cannot possibly accept and it is rejected by their resistance, its fate will involve either a dissolution of Parliament or the immediate fall of the present Administration. In neither event would there, as it seems, be any imperative call for the production of an independent measure by Mr. Bright in the course of next session.

But, quoth our Liberal contemporary, it is of still more vital moment that there should be entire unanimity in the popular demands.

Our weekly contemporaries are seriously discussing the Reform question. The *Examiner* broaches a new idea—the election of one member for every district of town or county—which is thrown out for consideration, and supported on the following grounds—

In present circumstances, what is gained by the duality or plurality of members for the same place? In many cases the election is a compromise, and each party bringing in one there is a neutralisation of the representation. It is seldom that both members are

working men,—one does the business of the borough or county, the other is more or less inactive and idle. In some places, indeed, the local business is said to be fully as much as two with all assiduity can perform; but in these cases surely it would be better to divide the constituency, and to give to each moiety a member whose share of work would be definite and proportionate. The responsibility of the single member would be strengthened. He would feel himself more watched, and made more accountable when there was not another with whom the blame of any faults of omission or of commission could be divided, or bandied about.

Lord Derby's finished Mansion-House speech is accepted by the *Spectator* as a homage to Liberal ideas, and suggests the following pertinent queries:—

Our Liberal contemporaries have seized upon this speech, carpings at it for what they are pleased to call "vagueness," and practically reviling Lord Derby for not standing further pledged to Reform. Is it the Minister they hate, or the measure that they want? Do they care for the Reform Bill, or do they want some other man on the top of the Treasury Bench? Judging by their comments, they seemed to have missed the obvious truth, that the policy of the Liberal party which really desires to obtain as good a Reform Bill as possible, is to put the largest construction upon the promises of the Minister, and to nail him to the performance. But then, oy some of your "staunch" Liberals, we shall be assisting the success of a Tory Premier! What then, if you get a Liberal Reform Bill? In these few expressions we have summed up the political controversy of the week—the written as well as spoken accompaniment of the political events.

The *Saturday Review* has its own special reasons for dreading a Conservative Reform Bill:—

As it is certain that a Whig Reform Bill would have emerged from the ordeal of Parliamentary discussion with Conservative amendments, so it is equally inevitable that the Derbyite Reform Bill will be largely modified, in a "democratic" sense, before it passes into law. The Whigs, who would have been disposed to do little enough in the way of change if the initiative had been left to themselves, will be compelled, by the necessities of the situation, to outbid the rivals who have sought to take the bread out of their mouths. In order to preserve any colour to the title of Liberals, they will have to swallow the extremest dogmas of the most advanced Radicalism. Thus the movement-party itself may be impelled into a more headlong speed at the very moment when the drag-chain which Conservatism ought to have applied, will be wholly removed. The probable results it is not difficult to conjecture. We fear that, before we have done with the Derbyite Reform Bill, it will have produced a state of things which the advocates of unmitigated "democracy" may admire, but which the true friends of liberty will have much occasion to deplore. At the same time, however, the greater the risk the greater will be our good fortune if, by some extraordinary concatenation of accidents, Lord Derby should succeed in proposing a wise and statesmanlike measure.

Both the *Daily News* and *Examiner* too successfully dissipate the Utopia into which hastily-written letters have elevated the Islands of Japan. Both appeal to the testimony of travellers, whose evidence is more conclusive than the visitors of an hour. The *Examiner* speaks of "the great and acknowledged poverty of the mass of the people, who, to live at all, have to live on the meanest food, and who for two whole centuries have not enjoyed the relief of emigration,"—their eight hereditary castes, besides a class of outcasts, that must dwell in the outskirts of the towns and villages, and who are considered so impure that they are forbidden to enter any decent house.

From these are selected the jailors, from which we can imagine the condition of the jails, and the public executioners, whose services are in as much request as in any country under the sun.

But the Japanese, poor, despised, and oppressed, are notwithstanding a lively, inquisitive, laborious, and, to some extent, even an ingenious people. It is a mistake, however, to assert that they are superior to, or even equal to, the Chinese. On the contrary, they virtually admit their own inferiority, when we find them imitating the Chinese in language and laws, and while having a written character and a literature of their own, they servilely imitate those of China. In imitation of the Chinese, they will even eat swallows' nests and smoked sea-encumbers! Their inferiority is further proclaimed by the comparative imperfection of all their arts, lacquerware alone excepted, in which they not only excel the Chinese but Birmingham itself, and, of course, all the rest of the world. Their silks and porcelain are inferior to those of China, and, although large producers and consumers of tea, they have not acquired the skill to prepare it fit for distant consumption.

The *Daily News* suggests that we should not overrate our new friends, and that it would be wiser to avoid saying that there is no pauperism; for the ancient crowds of beggars of the interior will probably be found there still. "It will be wiser not to infer too hastily from certain traits of manners that the women are universally what our enthusiastic countrymen tell us; for, when they come to learn how and where the begging nuns of the country are educated for their vocation, their

notion of Japanese purity may otherwise undergo an unjust revulsion." Our correspondent thus winds up:—

Let us be reasonable. We will learn from them where we can, as in their cleanliness and refined agriculture. We will do our best to impress our seamen and trading agents with respect for their morals and manners, and their inexperience in the evils of another kind and degree of civilisation. We will trade with them, and endeavour to keep up a kindly accord with them. But we must know them much better than we do before we can be justified in making up a faggot of opinions about them, or in setting about any scheme of improving ourselves by their pattern, or them by ours.

While the *Record* is disposed to consider the editor of the *British Standard* as engaged in a religious duty in castigating Lord Brougham for his attacks on the "religious press," the *Patriot* well remarks:—

It is the liberty which certain religious papers conceive themselves as having a right to indulge in, just because they are religious papers—of commenting, not merely upon the public acts of public men, but upon their private and religious character, that has given rise to that popular prejudice against them, which Lord Brougham put into words at Leeds. The secular press are eager enough to quote his lordship's remarks, and we refer to them chiefly for the sake of correcting an erroneous impression under which his lordship appears to be labouring with respect to the quarter from whence the attack upon him came, and by which the public mind may probably also be abused. It is not the Independents, or any organ of theirs, that have abused him; on the contrary, the very words of Lord Brougham were quoted at the late general gathering of that body, and that they contained some truth, was pretty generally acknowledged. The Independents, as Christian men, must, in their hearts, wish Lord Brougham, in the highest regards, were another man than he is; but they are, as a body, far too enlightened to ignore, on that account, the eminent services he has rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty, to education and philanthropy. The newspaper referred to does not express the views and feelings of the Independents, does not even profess to do so, and we put in a protest on their behalf against its utterances being at any time accepted as implicating them, or being supposed to convey their opinions.

In the *Statesman* appears a singular letter (one of a series) to Lord John Russell, from the pen of Mr. Thomas Ballantyne. Its topic is "The Americanisation" of the Church of England. The writer calls upon Mr. Bright and ourselves to show "what the people of England, Ireland, and Scotland are likely to gain by the Americanisation of the Churches of England and Scotland; in other words, by the liberation of the two Churches from what Mr. Bright would call their "adulterous" connexion with the State." The information Mr. Ballantyne so clamorously demands may be found in this journal since the year 1841. For seventeen years we have weekly been discussing the Voluntary question in its various aspects—yet here is the *Statesman* in its thirty-second number calling for an explanation of our Ecclesiastical views with all the simplicity of a Rip van Winkle.

### MR. RUSSELL ON THE SIKHS AND TREATMENT OF HINDOOS.

The special correspondent of the *Times* dates his last letter from the valley of Chumba, Himalayas, Oct. 1, and states that he is about to proceed by way of Agra and Meerut to join the Headquarters Camp, which will be formed at Allahabad on the 10th, so that he may accompany the troops in their march into Oude, and witness the opening of the cold weather campaign in that turbulent and refractory province. In respect to the mutiny of the 10th Punjab Infantry, Mr. Russell has the following remarks on the danger to which we are exposed from Sikh mercenaries:—

During the late campaign they fought side by side with our best troops, and were foremost in many of our most desperate assaults. In a former letter I have told you of their strength, which cannot be less now than 80,000 horse and foot. It would be unjust in the very highest degree to assume now that any considerable portion, or even any appreciable portion, of these troops are disaffected, but the Delhi regiment is known to have been troublesome on several occasions. The Malwa Sikhs of one corps have notoriously conspired against us, and the question, which might arrive, "What would you do in case all the Punjabis revolted?" is one to which, as matter of pure hypothesis, we should be prepared with an answer. In the Dera Jat, of which Dera Ismail Khan may be regarded as the capital, there are, unfortunately, the three Punjab frontier batteries organised by Lord Dalhousie, consisting of eighteen pieces of artillery in very complete order; but that is the only force of guns actually in their hands. The strength of Europeans in the Punjab is about eight battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and some fifty-four field guns; but further south the country is almost denuded of British soldiers. In any case we shall require to manage the Sikhs with great tact, particularly when the time comes for reducing the battalions under arms to a peace establishment.

Mr. Russell once more urges the importance of the English in India learning to conciliate the affections

of the people. The manifestation of a hostile and contemptuous spirit engendered in the late contest, "the study of revenge—immortal hate," must be counteracted by all the powers of Government.

How can we expect the Gospel to prevail in India so long as we set at defiance all its precepts of charity, forgiveness, and mercy? What hope can there be of convincing the natives of the purity, morality, and heavenly origin of the Christian faith as long as the Indian press is breathing fire and sword against the people of India, and reviling the Government because it does not permit a dragonade against the Hindoo and the Mahomedan? I tremble for the effect that may be produced on those young Englishmen who may arrive during this frenzy in this country to act as its judges or its administrators. There are some voices raised, but they are little heard in the tumult, against the insolence, the cruelty, and the folly to which many of our countrymen have been urged by the sanguinary excesses of the contest in which they have been engaged. The "griff" will now be indoctrinated in a school whose lessons are very different from those taught in Anglo-Indian society before the mutiny and the rebellion. He will hear natives spoken of almost universally as "niggers," with prefixes of strong adjectives, referring to the supposed future state of "darkies" and "pandies." He will be taught that the height of his ambition should be "to make a good bag," which is the specific name used on all occasions for killing a good many of the enemy—that mercy is "snivelling white pandism," and that "potting pandy" is one of the highest and purest enjoyments of which Christians are or ought to be capable. He will learn that the "nigger" is a being incapable of feeling either gratitude or affection, that it is preposterous to speak of him as a fellow man, that he is not entitled to participate in the equal administration of justice, that he ought to have a distinct code of his own, framed, it is to be presumed, on different principles, and the *argumentum baculum* is the only ratiocinatory process he can appreciate.

#### THE MEDICAL COUNCIL.

The appointments are now concluded, with the exception of that of the representatives of the College of Surgeons of England. Legal difficulties exist as to whether the right of election belongs to the executive council or to the entire body of fellows and members.

The following is a list of the council:—

Sir James Clark, Bart.,	Crown
Sir James Hastings,	
Mr. William Lawrence,	
Mr. T. P. Teale,	
Dr. Christison,	
Dr. Stokes,	
Dr. Watson, College of Physicians of London.	
Mr. J. Nussey, Society of Apothecaries.	
Dr. Acland, University of Oxford.	
Dr. Bond, University of Cambridge.	
Dr. Embleton, University of Durham.	
Dr. Storrer, University of London.	
Dr. Alex. Wood, College of Physicians of Edinburgh.	
Dr. And. Wood, College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.	
Dr. James Watson, Glasgow Faculty.	
Mr. Syme, University of Edinburgh and Aberdeen.	
Dr. Lawrie, University of Glasgow and St. Andrew's.	
Dr. Ag. Smith, College of Physicians of Ireland.	
Dr. R. C. Williams, College of Surgeons of Ireland.	
Dr. Apjohn, University of Dublin.	
Dr. Corrigan, Queen's University in Ireland.	
Dr. Leet, Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.	

According to the Act the council have the right of nominating as president one who is not a member of their body. Should they elect one of themselves to the presidency a vacancy would arise in the representative seat held by the member so elected. Great diversity of opinion exists as to whether the president ought or ought not to be a member of the medical profession. When the measure was before Parliament it was stated that in all probability some of the nominees of the Crown and of the universities would be laymen. It has turned out otherwise, so that there is a chance of the council being exclusively professional.

#### A FRENCH OPINION OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The following is a translation of a portion of an article by M. E. Forcade in the last number of the *Révue des Deux Mondes*:—

Mr. Sidney Herbert—a statesman called to power by his vocation, an eloquent and manly orator—with a self-denial which does honour to the rectitude of his mind and his conscience, admits that the press, by its increasing importance, lessens the duty of Parliament in the mechanism of English liberties, and he does not regret it; on the contrary, he congratulates himself on it, because, by instructing the masses, the press enlarges each day the circle of the citizens who are informed of the affairs of their country, and who are capable of appreciating its conduct. We have not the courage to institute a comparison between the French press, as it now exists, and that superb sketch of the English press traced by Mr. Sidney Herbert. The contrast is too cruel for our national self-love. But will it be thought that in what he says there is not a warning for our interests? The press is the most powerful instrument of government in the mechanism of modern societies. It is expected to make and to promote incessantly the economical and political education of every one. Will it be thought that it is a matter of indifference for the intellectual development of France, for its economical interests, its prosperity, and its glory, that the political press should be indefinitely maintained in a situation which enrages it?

Assuredly, it is of the enemies of liberty that we have the right to say that they know what they do. People often complain in France of the silence of parties, and of the sentiments of hatred which animate them against each other; and political passions are used as a pretext for the prescription of liberty. But what passes in England shows the inconsistency of our conduct. Political enmity was at one time carried as far as possible in England; at the present day it may be said to be unknown; and this great change has taken place in our

time, and before our eyes. While we are witnessing this marvellous effect, we are enabled to explain the cause which produced it. Each new development given to liberty has been accompanied by progress in the pacification of minds and the improvement of political usages. Catholic emancipation, Parliamentary reform, the abolition of the Corn-laws—such are the great acts of liberalism and of justice which have wrought this generous extinction of political hatreds. The harmony which reigns between the great agents of English political life is established between the divers parties, and it substantially exists between their principal chiefs. Political life no longer cherishes these inveterate irritations, which are fed by an obstinate denial of justice. Parties and persons no longer interchange hatred and contempt; their struggles are no longer but an emulation which allows rivals in talent and patriotism to esteem while they combat each other. We are profoundly convinced that the progress of liberalism would produce the same results in our own country. Generosity begets generosity. For our own part, after the political vicissitudes which France, parties and individuals have had to pass through in our time, and which they must yet look for, when we call to mind the past, and ponder on the future, the sentiment which animates us towards public men is indulgence when we cannot express to them our sympathies. But frank and open liberty can alone calm the concentrated irritations which have survived our disorders.

We need not express an opinion on the proceedings instituted against M. de Montalembert and a certain periodical publication for an article from the pen of the eloquent orator relating to an episode of the last session of the English Parliament. Our sentiments on prosecutions of the press are not a secret. But we hope we shall be permitted to say that prosecutions of the press, in spite of their inconvenience, appear to us preferable, both as regards the dignity of the press and the responsibility of the Government, to the system of administrative warnings (*avertissements*). If, then, the present prosecution (let us be pardoned for the supposition) could be considered as indicative of the return of the press under the common law—even at the risk of passing as disciples of Dr. Pangloss—we should venture to find a consolation in this change of system.

For this article, M. Forcade has been "invited" to have an interview with the authorities, and has been significantly told that he must not do the like again. He may attack Ministers but not the Constitution.

#### THE WILD LOVE-CHASE.

Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, the wild lover of Miss Eleanor Arbuthnot, has published a pamphlet defending his pursuit of that young lady. (Mr. Carden is a gentleman of considerable property, and over fifty.) He recounts the proceedings already familiar to the public. With respect to the "laconic and decided refusal" to see him, mentioned in Miss Arbuthnot's information, he says:—

The laconic refusal alluded to in the information was in reply to a letter of mine addressed to Mr. Gough, requesting to be re-admitted to the house. It consisted of the word "No!" with the initials "E. L. A." in the middle of a sheet of note paper. I did not attach importance to it, conceiving that she had acted under influence.

Yet, after this and similar repulses, from a lady who declared, with all the solemnity of an oath, that she "entertained the greatest aversion to the said John Carden," he persevered.

Speaking of his imprisonment, he says:—

The penalty was two years' imprisonment, and for the full period of that time I remained an inmate of the jail at Clonmel, while from the windows of my lonely apartment I looked out upon the hills over which, in happier days, I had so often ridden in company with her into whose ears I had breathed vows of attachment which, on my part, I have maintained inviolate.

He then describes an interview with Lord Gough.

At last I determined to force an interview with Lord Gough himself; and proceeding to Loughshoote for that purpose I surprised him in his own demesne. Lord Gough's reception of me was that of a soldier and a gentleman. Every amende that words could convey I made for the insult offered, as he said, to his family; and I received his entire forgiveness. I then informed him that I had obtained the most positive information as to Miss Arbuthnot's state of mind; that when she heard me abused by her friends she would burst into tears and then retire to her room for the remainder of the evening, where she was left without notice or remark; with other details of a similar nature. Lord Gough said that the hearts of young girls were deceitful; but that, assuming my supposition to be true, which he did not by any means admit, the world would not allow Miss Arbuthnot to marry me. That appears to me a remark of deep import in relation to the late proceedings; but my opinion is, that the world cares little about the affairs of two humble individuals, who ought to be allowed to settle them in private and without being subjected to a species of interference which results in public scandal. Finally, Lord Gough advised me to pursue an open, not clandestine course, and, acting upon this suggestion, I went to Clonmel, and not finding Mr. Gough at home, I wrote to request a meeting with him. Mr. Gough, after an interval, refused the interview, and I found, through government officials, that it had been represented that I had requested a hostile meeting, and that my communication was of a threatening character.

He concludes with the following promise:—

In conclusion, I here renew no longer to individuals, but to the public, the assurance that, in regard to this young lady, I can never again be guilty of conspiracy or violence of any sort; and if my heavy recognisances are estreated, as some predict, it will not be by reason of any original aggression of my own. From her whose weakness is the foil of virtues, which, under different circumstances, would place her name among those on which the poor and the lowly love to dwell, I crave forgiveness, should these lines ever meet her eyes, for having taken a course which nothing but the extraordinary nature of the case could have induced me to adopt. My feelings of regard and devotion to her

remain unchanged, and will continue until that great day when hidden mysteries and far-spread delusions shall be revealed and corrected in the light of Omnipotence.

#### Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Court remains at Windsor. On Friday her Majesty gave audiences to Lord Bloomfield, Sir James Hudson, the Honourable R. Lyons, the Honourable P. C. Scarlett, and Mr. Corvai, Minister Plenipotentiary for Ecuador. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Maharajah Duleep Singh, went out shooting. The visitors at the castle have included the Earl of Malmsbury, the Prussian Minister, Lord Bloomfield, Sir J. Hudson, Sir James Clarke and Major Teesdale, &c.

At a Privy Council on Saturday Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Thursday, the 18th of November, until Thursday the 13th of January. The six Crown members of the Medical Council were appointed. The following had audiences of her Majesty:—The Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Derby, Sir John Pakington, Major-General Peel, and Mr. Spencer Walpole. Colonel Tache, from Canada, was presented, and received from her Majesty the honour of Knighthood.

Toussoun Pasha, only son of the Viceroy of Egypt, was introduced to the Queen on Monday by Sir Moses Montefiore, to take leave on his return home.

The *Gazette* of Friday night announces that the Queen has, by letters patent, granted unto the Prince of Wales power to wear the insignia of the order of the Garter, and to exercise all the privileges of a Knight Companion of that order in as full a manner as if he had been formally installed.

The *Globe* says that at present it is not intended that the Prince of Wales should be attached to any regiment, it being likely that he will travel some months. The *Court Journal* has the following paragraph:—

The Prince of Wales has been made a colonel in the army. It was at one time contemplated that the heir apparent should go through a course of military training at the College at Sandhurst, in the same manner as Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and, in a modified degree, this arrangement may yet be carried into effect; but we believe the precedent of George IV., when Prince of Wales, will, in the main, be followed in the present instance. Inconveniences, which must be plain to everybody, would have followed any attempt to make the heir to the crown do a subaltern's duty in any regiment. But, in the case of Prince Arthur, it will be different; he will be trained a soldier, and, after the example of his great-uncle, the Duke of York, will go through all the regimental grades of the service; like Prince Alfred, in the navy, he will begin at the lowest grade, and, as soon as he is old enough and has got sufficiently forward with his studies, the country may expect to see this young prince pursuing his education at Sandhurst like any other cadet.

Several French officers have arrived at Windsor from France with a piece of ordnance of exquisite workmanship, as a birthday present from the Emperor of the French to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Cabinet Councils were held on Wednesday, Friday, and yesterday.

The *Liverpool Mercury* says, "We have good authority for stating that the Government intend to make an alteration in the system at present adopted for the collection of the assessed taxes."

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston and the Earl and Countess of Clarendon have left Paris to join the circle about to assemble at the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon at Compiegne.

It is said that the Secretary for Ireland, Lord Naas, will go to India in high judicial capacity.

Mr. White, M.P. for Plymouth, has written to the *Plymouth Journal* to say that it is only on the question of Parliamentary Reform that he adopts the leadership of Mr. Bright.

Sir E. B. Lytton has been re-elected to the Lord Rectorship of Glasgow University. His opponents were Lord Shaftesbury and Mr. Dickens.

It is said that the institution of a criminal charge of bigamy against the Hon. Major Yelverton has been found untenable by the authorities.

The *Freeman's Journal* states that Dr. Cullen, who is at present in Rome, will there receive "a cardinal's hat."

In a letter to a friend in Norfolk Sir James Brooke writes:—"I am improving, and, they say, shall recover; but the sands of my life are nearly run out and my active business over, so it signifies but little whether the end be earlier or later by days, months, or years."

Mr. Anderson, head master of the Working Man's College, Haley-hill, Halifax, has been appointed head master of the Government Training College, Madras, at a salary of 600*l.* per annum.

The Lord Mayor has expressed his willingness to call a public meeting in the City to consider the question of providing such cheap railway accommodation as will enable the London working classes to occupy suburban dwellings. Mr. Charles Pearson is the originator of this movement.

A letter has been received from Mr. Bright, who is sojourning at Llandudno, accepting an invitation to the Manchester banquet.

Considerable sensation has been caused in fashionable circles by the announcement that the Hon. Miss Jones Loyd, only child and heiress of Lord Overstone, has become a Roman Catholic.—*Constitutional Press*.

At Heppignies, in Belgium, three days ago, a gentleman out shooting shot a raven which had round one of its wings a strip of parchment on which was written "1787—Abbaye de Solciment."

## Law, Police, and Assize.

**FORGERY AND FRAUDS BY A STOCKBROKER.**—On Wednesday, William Lemon Oliver, the stockbroker, who is committed to take his trial on a charge of misappropriating 5,000*l.*, intrusted to him by Miss Dance, of Southsea, was again examined at Guildhall, charged with appropriating 100 *l.* shares of the North British Australian Company, and 100 5*l.* shares of the Crystal Palace Company, intrusted to him by Mr. Robert Swan, an independent gentleman, of Northumberland, for safe custody. Mr. Alderman Cubitt presided, and the court was densely crowded throughout the proceedings by merchants, stockbrokers, and others interested in commercial matters. Mr. Henry James, the counsel for the prosecution, read a letter which Oliver addressed to Mr. Swan in August, asking him to make an exchange of shares with some other party, by which he would gain 20*l.* If he acceded, he was to send the key of his deed-box and an order to the London and County Bank to deliver it up to him. Mr. Swan accordingly sent up the key, and the box was delivered to the prisoner, but notwithstanding this, the prisoner, as far back as January, had possessed himself of the box, and without Mr. Swan's knowledge had pledged 500 of the North British Australian shares for 300*l.* and the other 500 shares in the same company for another 300*l.* in July following. None of those shares were deposited as proposed for election purposes, and the prisoner since he has been in custody has admitted having a second key to the box which held the securities. The shares were transferred in January and July—the first 500 to a person named Barry, and the second 500 to the London and County Bank. This transfer really bears the prosecutor's signature, but it was found that Mr. Swan signed several blank transfers for another purpose, and it is one of those which the prisoner had turned to account in the present transaction. The signature of the attesting witness was a forgery. In the case of 100 Crystal Palace shares which he abstracted from the same box, in effecting the transfer he signed the prosecutor's name, and the signature in that instance was attested by a lad named Pickering, who was in the prisoner's employ. These facts having been proved in evidence, the prisoner was committed on the charges of forgery and embezzlement.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY** has just occurred at the Worship-street Police-court. On Sunday last a burglary was committed at a butcher's house in Shoreditch. The servant girl saw the burglar issue from the drawing-room, and presented a blunderbuss at him, but as it was not loaded he managed to escape. On Tuesday she saw, in Shoreditch, a young man named Abbott, whom she gave into custody as the thief, and in two examinations before the magistrate she swore positively as to his identity. The young man, however, has brought forward most satisfactory evidence to prove that at the time of the burglary he was in a chapel two miles distant from the prosecutor's residence. The magistrate discharged the prisoner, considering that there could not be the least doubt of his innocence.

**TRIAL FOR MURDER IN SCOTLAND.**—Much interest has been excited in Scotland by the trial of William Reid, before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh for the murder of Margaret Taylor. The case presents a horrible story. Margaret Taylor was servant to Mrs. Reid, a widow, living at Smallburn, near Falkirk. William Reid, the widow's son, seduced the girl. When it was found that in due course she would be a mother, Reid, and a young surgeon, Dr. Thomas Girdwood, endeavoured to procure abortion by the use of sharp instruments. The consequence was that the girl fell ill from the injuries received in the operation. It so fell out that Mrs. Taylor, her mother, arrived at Smallburn with an offer of marriage to "Maggie" from the son of a neighbour who accompanied her. In her anguish and agony, the poor girl confessed to her mother the real nature of her illness; she had hitherto been treated for something different, but akin to it. The mother told Dr. Myrtle, the medical man, and Mrs. Reid. Dr. Myrtle hastened to get some medicines, and to bring with him Dr. Girdwood senior. They arrived too late; the girl had died. On his way Dr. Girdwood had done his utmost to send Reid out of harm's way, little thinking what was about to befall himself. Reid went to Glasgow, where he was arrested. Dr. Thomas Girdwood, the son of Dr. Girdwood, poisoned himself with laudanum in a carriage on the road from Falkirk to Linlithgow! The case was concluded on Thursday by a verdict of not guilty of murder, but guilty of causing abortion and using instruments to procure it. The judge sentenced Reid to seven years' penal servitude.

**DESTRUCTION OF A PICTURE IN A CHURCH.**—In the course of Thursday night a singular outrage was committed in the church of All Souls, Langham-place; the fine picture of "Jesus Crowned with Thorns," which was valued at 800*l.*, being completely destroyed. There had been service in the church on Thursday evening, when it is supposed the perpetrator or perpetrators of the act must have obtained admission, and remained secreted in the place after the building was cleared. The picture above-mentioned was cut and torn to pieces, and the letters "I.H.S." had been cut out from the front of the cloth covering the communion table. The outrage is supposed to have been an act of fanaticism, committed by some person who, looking upon pictures and ornamented communion cloths as decorations of a Papistical or Puseyitish character, has taken upon himself to decide that they ought to have no place in a Protestant church.

## Miscellaneous News.

**FALL OF A STACK OF CHIMNEYS AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—In a street near Spitalfields, a lofty and heavy stack of chimneys fell early on Monday morning, the ponderous *debris* forcing its way through all the floors of an adjoining house, killing two persons and seriously injuring several others.

**A COUNTY WELL MAGISTRATE.**—Seventy new magistrates have qualified for the county of Lancaster since the accession of the Derby Ministry, a larger number than qualified for years previously, and the total number of magistrates is now fast approaching that of the whole police force of the county. —*Manchester Examiner.*

**THE BRADFORD POISONINGS.**—The Coroner's jury have found an open verdict—that certain persons died from eating lozenges containing arsenic. "The jury, when thus leaving an open verdict, are perfectly aware of the men Hodgson, Neal, and Goddard having been committed by the magistrates, but cannot, at the same time, though leaving the persons named in their hands, refrain from expressing themselves in terms of the utmost condemnation of the practices to which some of them have resorted, and their horror of the results." In the case of William Hardaker, who sold the poisoned lozenges, and ate only a portion of one lozenge himself, paralysis has supervened, and, if he survive the shock, he will remain a helpless cripple for life, entirely deprived of the use of his limbs.

**SHIPWRECKERS' GRIEVANCES.**—The General Ship-owners' Society, continuing the agitation now in progress, have put forward an advertisement, inviting a meeting of shipowners, and "others interested in British shipping," for the 15th December, in London, "to take into consideration the present ruinous condition of the shipping interest, and the unfair and injurious position in which the British shipowner is placed, from foreign states not having reciprocated the benefits to which their navigation has been admitted by the repeal of the Navigation Laws; and to address the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to exercise the power vested in her by the Act 16 and 17 Victoria, cap. 107, with respect to foreign states, which continue to subject British vessels in their ports to prohibitions or restrictions, by placing such foreign ships as nearly as possible on the same footing in British ports as that on which British ships are placed in the ports of such countries."

**CORPORATION REFORM.**—At a meeting of the Common Council on Monday Mr. J. Wood, chairman of the Inquiry Committee, brought up a report which stated that, in pursuance of a previous resolution of the court, the committee had had an interview with Mr. Secretary Walpole, who had informed them that he intended during the next session of Parliament to introduce a bill for the better regulation of the Corporation of London, founded upon the bill of last session as altered upon the recommendations of the select committee. The committee were of opinion that the court should not themselves introduce a bill during the next session, but, instead, give authority to the committee to confer from time to time upon the subject with the Government, and to endeavour to get such alterations as they might think advisable, with the view of passing a bill during the coming session. Mr. Wood moved that the court should agree with the committee in their report. Mr. Cox, M.P., proposed an amendment, binding the committee, before agreeing to any proposition of the Government, to report the same to the court. Mr. Barkley seconded the amendment. After considerable discussion, the amendment was agreed to by a large majority.

**THE DESECRATION OF THE DEAD AT CAMDEN-TOWN.**—The Bishop of London received the deputation appointed to wait upon him in the matter of St. Martin's cemetery, on Thursday, and expressed his great regret at what had taken place. He suggested an immediate application to the Consistory Court for a revocation of the faculty granted to the vestry, and promised to apply to the incumbent of the parish to stay further excavations till the matter was legally settled. On Thursday a special meeting of the representative vestry of St. Pancras, was held in the Vestry-hall. A report was presented as to the steps taken in reference to the stoppage of the recent desecration of the dead in the Cemetery of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, at Camden-town. Mr. Nodes moved "That Mr. Cameron be empowered to employ a proctor, and take such other proceedings as may appear advisable to set aside the faculty granted by the Consistory Court for removal of coffins and human remains in Camden-town Cemetery, belonging to the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields." Mr. T. E. Baker, J.P., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously, and the resolutions adopted at the public meeting were ordered to be received and entered upon the minutes.

**THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.**—The electrical staff at Valentia have been removed to London, and the electrical affairs of the company have *pro. tem.* been placed under the superintendence of Mr. Henley, whose magneto-electric machine has lately been used upon the line with such good effect. In accordance with his recommendation, the company are about to despatch one of those large magneto-electric instruments to Newfoundland, for the purpose of putting to a practical test the accuracy of the general opinion that, owing to the peculiar nature of the fault, messages can be sent from Newfoundland with much greater facility than they can from Europe. Notwithstanding the apparently hopeless aspect of the case, there are still many who hold out the most sanguine hope of being able to render the cable again available as a means of communication. Foremost among

those who express this opinion is Professor Hughes, whose printing telegraph is extensively used in the United States, and which will also in the course of a few weeks more be introduced into Australia to work through the first submarine telegraph of that colony. The reason for Mr. Hughes's confident belief of being able now to work through simply arises from the fact that his instrument—the printing telegraph—is not exposed to anything like the same amount of risk from earth currents. Mr. Hughes's machine utilises the currents to their utmost. But what it surpasses all other telegraph instruments in is economy of time. Mr. Hughes has offered to test his patent practically upon the cable at his own expense, on condition that the Atlantic company will adopt it if it prove successful. The subject is now under the consideration of the directors, and no doubt before the shore end is finished and the Valentia station reopened some definite conclusion will be come to on the subject.

**MONUMENT TO THE REV. MATTHEW HENRY.**—On Monday evening week a public meeting was held in the Chester Music-hall, under the presidency of the Mayor, Mr. P. S. Humberston, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of perpetuating the memory of the late Rev. Matthew Henry, the celebrated Bible commentator, who spent twenty-five years of his life in the city, and whose chapel still remains one of the most interesting relics to be seen in Chester. It was resolved that a subscription should be set on foot, to erect a monument in the city, found one or more scholarships at Oxford, and print a cheap edition of his celebrated commentary.

**BURIED IN SNOW.**—Excessive cold has for some days past prevailed in Switzerland, and on Sunday it caused a loss of life. Eight villagers of Evolene were returning from the fair of Aoste by the glacier of Aola, when three of them walked on in advance. After a while the five found the three lying on the snow, and unable to proceed; they had become benumbed, and had sunk to the earth. The five tried all they could to make them rise, and even beat them with sticks, but in vain. Fearing at length that they themselves would be overcome with cold, four of them went away; but the fifth, named Favre, who was an intimate friend of one of the three, named Beybrison, took him on his shoulders, and with immense difficulty carried him a distance of two leagues, when, his own hands, feet, and nose having become frost-bitten, he was obliged, in spite of the other's earnest entreaties, to abandon him to his fate. On hearing of what had happened twenty-two young men of the village set out to search for the three men. They easily found Beybrison, but he was quite dead. The bodies of the other two having become buried in snow could not be disengaged.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF THE REV. DR. DILL.**—Dr. Dill, an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, is now on his way home, after completing a tour through Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and France. From the last letters received from the rev. gentleman it appears that he had finished his survey of Italy, having visited in detail Sardinia, Lombardy, Tuscany, Rome, and Naples, and his latest communication records his almost miraculous preservation under circumstances of imminent danger. It appears that the steamer in which he was sailing from Naples to Civita Vecchia was overtaken on the voyage by a violent thunderstorm, during the progress of which the lightning struck the ship with a terrific explosion, carrying away a portion of one of the masts. It passed into the cabin in which Dr. Dill was lying, tearing up the cross-bars, and smashing the glass and the frame of the window; and, after having shattered a wash-stand close to the doctor's head, passed out by the metal pipe which ran from the wash-stand, without doing further injury, into the sea. The engineer, an Englishman, gave it as his opinion that, but for the providential circumstance of the lightning having been thus conducted into the sea it would in all probability have proved fatal to the vessel and all on board.

**DEATH AND DIRT.**—Doctor Buchanan presents, side by side, two tables which speak with a painful eloquence. He compares Little Coram-street, a street of, for the most part, very poor people, in which the mortality is at the usual high average of the surrounding district, with Dudley-street, Seven-dials. Both are streets of seven-roomed houses, none of them common lodging-houses. In Dudley-street there are 82 houses and 1,720 men, women, and children. In Little Coram-street there are 33 houses and 370 men, women, and children. The proportion of children in each street happens to be exactly the same, 44 per cent. In Dudley-street there is an average of 21 persons; but in Little Coram-street the average is only 11 persons to a house. Of the houses in Dudley-street one-half are dirty and the kitchens are closely tenanted; the houses in Little Coram-street are good and clean. What follows? There died last year in Dudley-street a proportion of 38 people to 1,000; but in Little Coram-street not 30. Of those who died in Dudley-street the children under five years old bore a proportion of 58 to 100, in Little Coram-street but 27 to 100; the proportion of deaths among little children in the street little more than half as crowded as the other was even less than half as great. Deaths from zymotic disease in Dudley-street were more than twice as many as are usual in London, but in Little Coram-street there was not one.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

**THE SLAVE-TRADERS AND THE CONSUL AT MOZAMBIQUE.**—Mr. M'Leod, late British Consul for Mozambique, whose expulsion by the influence of the slave-traders has been already noted, gives some details in a letter to the *Times*:—"I was subjected to very great indignities; I was so far imprisoned that I could not obtain a crew for my boat, or other-

wise communicate for five or six days at a time with the local authorities, and thereby confined to the walls of my house. All supplies of food were cut off, and I was for four or five days at a time without bread in my house; for months the only bread I could obtain was bought for me by a negro from the negroes at Mozambique—that is to say, negro bread. My life, and those of my wife and her maid, were threatened and endangered by the slaves of the slave-dealers, who were sent on three different occasions to stone us through the windows of our house; on the last occasion my wife was wounded in the hand. Colonel Joao Travares de Almeida (the Portuguese Governor), since his inauguration as Governor-General of Mozambique, on the 26th of September, 1857, until I hauled down the consular flag in presence of two British ships of war, and embarked on board one of them, under my consular salute, in consequence of his Excellency not being able to protect me from the violence of the slave party at that port, considering his powerless position, endeavoured to protect me; and in justice to that official I feel myself called upon to correct the statement relative to him."

**LORD SHAFESBURY ON THE ACTUAL STATE OF EDUCATION.**—At a dinner given by the Fishmonger's Company on Wednesday, the Earl of Shaftesbury said:—

The plans now in operation might be imperfect, but they were the best immediately available, and, with all their imperfections, their working had been attended with the best results. He might refer to the state of things twenty years ago, and ask any one to compare it with the present. He might ask, what would now be the actual condition of this great metropolis, and of the immense population of other large cities, if the educational efforts had not been made which happily were made—if the promoters of education had been disheartened, and had said that because we could not have a national system of education, we should have no education at all? Why our people would have been a horde of savages; instead of being the most loyal, the most peaceful, and the most praiseworthy on the face of the earth, they would have been a turbulent mass, which not only we could not have controlled by the police, but who could not have been kept in order by our standing army multiplied fiftyfold. (Applause.) He believed there was a very great mistake prevalent about the amount of education actually imparted. It was, indeed, very insufficient both with reference to its quality and the numbers who received benefit from it; but it was far greater than most people believed, and it was in the power of every individual, even without the aid of Government, to do something to extend and advance it. (Cheers.) Let every man do what he could—firstly, in his own family, for the education of his own children, and afterwards within his own district, using whatever means and influence he might possess amongst his neighbours, those of his own class as well as his inferiors, to promote the spread of education, and his efforts would certainly be blessed with so much success as to enable us, without any extraneous assistance, to render the English people the most intelligent and energetic as well as the most honest and religious population in the world. (Cheers.)

**CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.**—The Senate of the University of London have taken upon themselves to elect a representative of the University to the new Medical Council under the act of last session. This has given offence to the Graduates, who hold that the whole University has a right to elect. In Oxford the medical representative has been chosen by Convocation; in Cambridge he will be chosen by the graduates; and it seems that the act is not definite upon the point. On Wednesday, the Convocation of the University of London met at Burlington House; Professor C. J. Foster, L.L.D., the Master of Convocation, presiding. After some debate, resolutions were carried, regretting that the Senate elected before Convocation had considered the rights of the graduates, and requesting the Senate to submit the case to the law officers of the Crown, and in the meantime suspend the confirmation of the minutes so far as relates to the election. Dr. Storrar is the choice of the Senate. The meeting next proceeded to a nomination of six persons to be submitted to her Majesty, two of them to be selected by her Majesty for the vacant fellowships in the university. Upon a ballot the numbers were found to be as follows:—

Mr. T. S. Osler, 94; Dr. Storrar, 93; Dr. W. A. Miller, 82; Mr. G. Jessel, 78; Mr. J. G. Greenwood, 74; Mr. R. H. Hutton, 68; Mr. J. R. Quain, 64; Dr. Quain, 58; Dr. G. Johnson, 57; Dr. Sibson, 53; Mr. T. Graham, 52; Mr. P. Smith, 47; Dr. E. Smith, 43; Mr. W. A. Case, 28; Mr. Bageshot, 26; Mr. B. Lewis, 20; Mr. J. W. O'Beirne, 3. The Chairman announced that the choice of Convocation has fallen upon the first six, namely—Messrs. Osler, Storrar, Miller, Jessel, Greenwood, and Hutton. It was then agreed that the report presented should be received. Mr. Shaen was elected clerk of Convocation by 30 to 7.

**THE VIOLENT GALES.**—The metropolis and country for miles around were on Monday and the previous night visited by violent winds, which occasioned a vast amount of damage to property, and were attended with loss of life. The wind was principally north-east, but it frequently veered round to the south-west. So violent was the wind on the river that it was considered dangerous for small boats to pass through Chelsea-reach, and some of the schooners riding at anchor down the river were driven from their moorings, whilst the smaller craft were seriously injured by being forced against each other during the night. The trees and plants in the different royal and private parks were also greatly injured. In many parts of London, chimney-pots, slates, and tiles were hurled down by the wind. During the height of the gale a lighterman, named Wheed, about twenty-three years of age, was in the act of taking his barge off to the Horne Roads at Bankside, when a sudden gust of wind blew him off

the gunwale of the vessel, and he fell into the river. The drags were used, but without effect, and the body was not found until some hours after the melancholy event. The despatches received at Lloyd's from many of the principal outports announce the occurrence of casualties to shipping. At Liverpool, the steamer Enterprise, from Dundalk, went ashore on the Brazil Bank. From Dublin a telegram mentions that a laden foreign vessel was riding in a very dangerous position in Lambay Sound, with masts cut away. In the vicinity of Belfast the ship Stanley, Captain Coull, of and from Glasgow to the Mediterranean, had gone ashore, and was likely to become a total wreck, being full of water. The Claremont, of New York, and the Luigi, of Venice, were driven on the Herd Sand (Shields) by the violence of the gale, but were assisted off and brought into the harbour. In Yarmouth Roads, the screw steamer Huntwick, Captain Weatherley, with a cargo of coals, sprang a leak and sank; the crew were saved. The brig Portia, of Colchester, Captain Cole, from Calais to the north, in ballast, drove on shore on the north beach, Lowestoft, and was expected to go to pieces. The Princess Royal, of Scarborough, Captain Edmond, went down seventy-four miles east of Flamborough Head; crew saved. In the vicinity of Scarborough the Felicity, Captain Shallow, from Hartlepool for Lynn, was blown on shore, and it was thought would break up.

**THE QUEEN'S COUNTY MURDER.**—A number of accounts concur in the opinion that the suspected assassin of Mr. Ely is still lurking about the neighbourhood where his victim met his untimely end, and that safe in the sympathy of the peasantry he contrives to baffle all attempts to effect his capture. The correspondent of *Saunders' Newsletter* writes, "The murderer of Mr. Ely still continues to receive succour and concealment, since up to the present he has escaped arrest, and all information that might lead to his haunts or where he may have been since the perpetration of his crime has been withheld. The magistrates and the police are doing their utmost to capture the assassin; but from the indifference and apathy or perhaps stronger feeling, amounting to dialike, with which their efforts are regarded by the peasantry, it is to be apprehended that their labours may not prove successful. Perhaps the offer of a reward by Government, which has not yet appeared here, might induce some information as to the assassin's place of concealment; and the gentry of the district appear to entertain such an impression, since they have resolved on opening a subscription list with the view of obtaining such information as may bring the perpetrators of this atrocious crime to justice." The *Leinster Express*, an extremely moderate Conservative paper, published in the locality of the murder, confirms the report of the suspected murderer being at large for several days, although the slightest effort on the part of the peasantry would render him amenable to justice. The *Derry Sentinel* says, the insecurity of life and property in the infamous district of Gweedore and Cloughanely is already bearing some of its natural fruits. On the 9th inst. Mrs. Nixon, attended by an armed escort of policemen and her brother, also armed, passed through Letterkenny, on their way to Dublin. Shortly after Mrs. Russell, of Dunlewy House, and her family, also entered the town similarly escorted. It is said she will never return.

#### Obituary.

**MR. THOMAS WILLIAM BOOKER BLAKEMORE, M.P.**, died suddenly on the morning of Sunday week, at the Leys, Monmouthshire. The deceased was a thorough Tory of the old school, and was one of the minority of fifty-three who censured free-trade in 1852. He was first elected for Herefordshire in 1850, and continued to represent the county up to the time of his death.

**THE VERY REV. DR. GEO. PEACOCK, D.D.**, Dean of Ely, is just deceased, after a long and most serious illness. The late Dean graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1813, when he came out second wrangler, the senior wrangler of the year being Sir John Herschel. The deanery is in the gift of the Crown, and is the first important piece of clerical preferment which the Earl of Derby has been called upon to bestow. The *Times* in sketching the character and career of the late Dean pays a high tribute to his services to Trinity College, Cambridge. "It was not, however, exclusively in the work of education that his ascendancy was signalled. He was one, perhaps the chief, of those who combined to stamp on the College the impress, not only of the highest intellect, but of the broadest Liberalism." Referring then to his influence as Dean of Ely, it adds:—"To him more than to any man are due those sanitary improvements which have converted the swamp-bound capital of the fens into a town more salubrious than our most cheerful seaports; and to him, again, must be ascribed the main credit of those magnificent restorations, which, even in this age of architectural prosperity, have rendered Ely Cathedral the wonder of the realm."

**DEATH OF ONE OF WESLEY'S ORIGINAL PREACHERS.**—A letter in the *Watchman* announces the death of the "oldest Methodist preacher and the last survivor of the 'Helpers' of John Wesley." The Rev. John Hickling finished his useful and happy life this (Tuesday) morning, in great peace. He was in the 71st year of his ministry, and would have been 93 years old, had he lived only three weeks longer. His last public service he conducted at Birmingham, a fortnight since. At the time of his death, large hand-bills were announcing him to conduct six services. He has conducted on the average 150 special public services a year, during the last three years.

#### Literature.

**Sermons and Addresses delivered in the Chapel of Marlborough College. 1852-3.** By G. E. LYNCH COTTON, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

**Sermons delivered at Uppingham School.** By the Rev. E. THRING, Head Master. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THESE volumes are a pleasing variety in sermons, both from their peculiar character and their uncommon worth. Since the School Sermons of the noble Arnold, there have appeared no religious addresses to school-boys comparable with these. Bishop Cotton and Mr. Thring have partaken largely of Arnold's spirit, and, as the heads of public schools, have trodden worthily in his footsteps.

It is many years since the name of Mr. Lynch Cotton began to grow familiar to readers in classical literature; and it is gratifying to see one so excellent as well as learned, now raised to a high position in the English Church. Our heartiest and devoutest wishes attend him, on his entrance on the (now more than ever) responsible office and weighty duties of the "Metropolitan of India": for, our not slight or unimportant difference of ecclesiastical position and opinion, cannot extinguish our desire that he may, as we doubt not he will, be "found faithful," and be honoured greatly in serving the cause of the One Church, and the One Lord of men, in that great Indian empire, which has been mysteriously brought by Providence under our English rule. Our readers are not altogether unacquainted with Dr. Cotton as a preacher;—the little volume of "Sermons on Public Events," published by him something more than a year ago, received our warm greeting: but, after all, it was only a poor and shadowy indication of the power and persuasiveness with which it is Dr. Cotton's happy gift to address youthful audiences. Most appropriately does he close his six years' labours at Marlborough—six years which will always be regarded as forming an era in the history of the school—with the publication of this selection from his sermons there: and we feel no surprise that there should have been "numerous requests, from those who have been members of the school during that period," for such a volume. If, in the author's modest appreciation of his discourses, they seem "neither new nor striking," but perhaps "common-place and scarcely worth publication," we are yet confident that not only will "old friends and pupils" receive this book as "a slight memorial of a very happy past," but that the public, also, will give it place with the comparatively few sermons which, as literature, are at once suggestive, purifying, and delightful.

Mr. Thring is, perhaps, known to most who will read these lines, only as the author of two admirable educational works on English Grammar: but now comes before them as the head of a band of workers, truthful and earnest men, who are trying to show "that it is possible to have a free and manly school life, complete in all its parts, neither lost in a crowd, nor shut up in a prison, nor reared in a hot-bed;" and who, while "aiming, indeed, at making soldiers of Christ," do not attempt "to trim" the boy-humanity under their care "to one precise pattern;" and who have felt it to be "of paramount importance, that all the fixed arrangements of common life [in a school] should be carefully adapted to protect the young from having temptation thrust upon them, and to foster at the same time independent action by the knowledge that liberty is a well-ordered life, and true order liberty." Such is the place these "working men" in education wish to fill, and one of the purposes of this volume is "to record the united testimony of the band of fellow-workers assembled at Uppingham, to the effects of a hearty, real, careful system of free life in schools:—to protest against licence being liberty, or slavery discipline; not uncheered by the hope, that in the years to come the work shall remain, and make this old Foundation, through a second three centuries of its existence, bear witness to the vitality of a true principle."

The fitness of Dr. Cotton's and Mr. Thring's sermons to their audiences, cannot be judged by those who think of mere children, and are accustomed only to the picturesque style of address suited to them. At Marlborough and Uppingham the congregations consisted of educated youth, many of whom had nearly approached their manhood. The aim of both preachers has manifestly been, to associate a truly religious cultivation of the heart with intellectual attainments and manliness of life. Each has it in view to make, not only good scholars—not only good men,—but good Christians, and good Englishmen. Each teaches, plainly and forcibly, solemnly and cheerfully, that religion is right reverence for God, and a true following of Christ, in daily life;—that irreligion is a painful thing, —that happiness is not an arbitrary thing, but,

[Nov. 17, 1858.]

by the very constitution he has, a boy, a man, can find earnest happiness, ever more deep and full, only in the service of God. Religion is brought heartily into the school-room, and into the play-ground; and is shown to be good for the work of a class, and for the familiar intercourse of every day. There are, indeed, some traces of opinion such as we do not hold, and allusions and exhortations, especially as to Confirmation and the Communion, which, when we do not distinctly disapprove, we pass by as having no force for the youth of our own Nonconforming families. But there is much more that carries our sympathy and our judgment; and, on the whole, so sound is the counsel, so vigorous the thought, and so healthy the spirit, of both volumes, that we cannot hesitate to commend them to all readers of the best books,—and especially to teachers of the young, and to the youth of our more educated families.

If we compare Dr. Cotton and Mr. Thring, the latter has considerably, in our judgment, the advantage in originality and power of concentration,—the former, in completeness of thought and finished manner. Mr. Thring is rapid and intense; and grapples at once with the inner man of his hearers, and places his hand on the deepest springs of character and action. Dr. Cotton seems to come to his pupils more calmly, and gradually secures their ear, and establishes himself in their confidence. Mr. Thring's are addresses rather than sermons,—and seldom exceed, and do not always reach, four pages:—Dr. Cotton's are more fully developed sermons,—and each is equal in length to two or two-and-a-half of Mr. Thring's. Mr. Thring takes a single truth—generally a common one; and sends it home with a few barbed thoughts and striking illustrations. Often his sermons are marvels of clear condensation of truth, and of power and breadth of appeal in the fewest words. Dr. Cotton *treats*, more formally, the subjects he selects, and, while as direct and practical as Mr. Thring, mingles with his exhortation somewhat more of scriptural instruction. Mr. Thring seems to us to speak more to the *boys* of a public school;—Dr. Cotton, rather to those who are becoming *young men*. These notions of ours might be modified if we *heard* the *men*; but such is our general impression of their books. Both are of the highest excellence,—and comparison scarcely leads to preference—unless it be on the ground of the fuller scripturality of Dr. Cotton, or of the more vivid style of Mr. Thring.

Dr. Cotton's discourses are arranged in chronological order; his first subjects are—Shrinking from Christ and Cleaving to Christ: Unholy Words: St. Paul's Shipwreck: The Temple of God: The True Sons of God: and Living by Faith:—his last are, Christian Doctrine: Home: Easter Hopes and Consolations: Death and the World: The True Communion with Christ: and Earthly Interests and Enjoyments. The entire number of sermons is forty-seven; and we find amongst them the titles—School Organisation: School Friendship: and End of a Half-Year:—there are, also, ten brief addresses.

Mr. Thring's volume opens with—The Great Christmas: The Lost Birthright: Truth: The True Holiday: Common Work: and Childhood's Choice:—he closes (*his* sermons being *forty-seven*, also) with—Growth: Our Common Worship: Self-Denial: Value: Christ Present: and Suffering. Great is the variety besides—from historical subjects, such as, “Balaam the Traitor-hearted,” and “Gehazi, the hireling spirit,” to such themes as “Honour,” “Sympathy,” “Secret Power,” and “Victory.”

We add a brief extract from each preacher, as a specimen of *manner* only. Dr. Cotton, dismissing his pupils at the close of a half-year, thus speaks to them of “Home”:

“I have spoken to you of the duties which you owe your homes, and of the risk which you run, both in the holidays and in the half-year, of violating or forgetting them. But if God so honours family life, and has attached so rich a reward to filial obedience and love, what are we to say of those who make a joke of this whole matter, who find amusement in the sin of treating parents with dishonour, with disrespect, and with deceit? Among all the trashy literature of the day, there are few books more offensive than those in which these holy ties are held up to ridicule, and young men in the army or at the university are represented, by way of jest, as devising means to trick their parents out of money, or otherwise to mock their confidence and affection. Such ridicule of sacred things might be expected in the old Latin comedies of heathen times, though even these are really the produce of the most degenerate age of Greece, not the genuine fruit of ancient Roman virtue. But if St. Paul classes filial disobedience with hating God and all unrighteousness, as one of the surest proofs that the heathen world was utterly reprobate, what would he have said had he foreseen that eighteen centuries after his death such a sin would be lightly esteemed among Christians, and that men baptized into the hope of God's heavenly rest would scoff at the sanctity of that earthly home, which is its type and symbol?—And if, since all human things are imperfect, any of you find at home real subjects of annoyance, which, in spite of your best efforts, still seriously vex you, or if you have to go to a home which is only half a home, since God has removed from it the blessed influence of a father or a mother, or perhaps of some other dearly-loved friend of your childhood, then remember that you

have in heaven a Friend that sticketh closer than a brother, and that He will most surely help those who ask Him to supply any deficiency in their earthly happiness by the presence of His Spirit. An earthly home is the type of a Christian's true home, but yet only the type; if the symbol is wanting or defective, the reality yet remains; whatever be the character of your several homes here, the true home of us all is the kingdom of Christ; the true Father of us all is the God and Father of Christ. . . . Let the happiness of your earthly homes, no less than any trials you may find there, direct your hearts upwards and onwards; upwards to the source of every good and perfect gift, onwards to a more consistent holiness, a more calm and heavenly mind, a more real communion with God.”

Mr. Thring thus addresses his school on “Esau's lost birthright”:

“To the human eye the time when he lost his birth-right would seem the moment when his brother received the blessing. He himself evidently thought so; till then he had forgotten all about his having sold it, so at least it would seem to be when he sold it. But Holy Scripture seems to point out the awful fact, that it was when he first deliberately followed his natural appetites, and chose the hunter's life and its excitement of success and privation, before the shepherd life, with its peaceful certainties,—that it was then, not when he sold it, not when the blessing specially became another's, that he lost his *birthright*. In a word, the beginning of his self-willed course, not the end of it, was the moment of his fall; the, to men's eye, innocent beginning, far back in early and forgotten years, then he fell; the rest was but the inevitable consequence—inevitable, that is, unless through God's grace he had painfully broken off from his worldly path. Alas! how many does Esau typify! how many think the calm of a self-controlled, quiet waiting on God, in common work and duties, the shepherd's life, tame and worthless compared with the excitement of worldly contests,—the hunter's life! To you, standing on the threshold of life, with your choice yet to make or at most half made, it is a most vital question which you will choose, the shepherd's or the hunter's life. Work, quiet, long suffering, silent work for God, or the excitement of covetousness and worldliness,—for it is the spirit in which we work, not what we do so much, that marks which we choose. Once begin deliberately to work for self and relish the excitement of worldliness above the peace of a good conscience and the devoted service of God, which is less showy than the other; and who can tell the end? Who can tell whether angels may not be writing up in heaven your names with Esau's as examples of the lost birthright? For he was one of the world's heroes. He reaped the applause of men in his generation to be for ever an example of one who fell from high promise utterly and without hope.”

*Bibliotheca Sacra and Biblical Repository.* April and July, 1858. London: Trübner and Co.

In our recent notice of Periodicals for the quarter, the *Bibliotheca Sacra* was not noticed. As our old favourite still maintains a high character, and, besides, is the only journal devoted entirely to biblical literature that reaches our hands, we are bound now to give it a separate notice. In the April number is an excellent historical and critical article on “English Translations of the Bible”—it closes with a protest against the project of a new authorised version; declaring that such a measure “would throw the Christian world into inextricable confusion, and would annihilate the common dialect of the English and American Christian world.” There is also an ingenious and suggestive paper, which may be commended to all who have to defend scripture against the assaults of a so-called *scientific* unbeliever, on “Geological and Theological Analogies,” by Mr. Hosford. Dr. Torrey's essay on “Inspiration” is a well-considered and able production; but scarcely more likely than others that have preceded it to banish the difficulties of the subject, and to secure agreement among the orthodox. “The Grounds of Knowledge” is a subject of the deepest interest, not only as an ever-recurring topic in philosophy, but as specially significant relatively to the course of modern speculation; and it has much sound and vigorous thought bestowed on it by Dr. Haddock. To Professor Barrows—one of the *Bibliotheca's* best contributors—we owe a critical essay on “Wisdom as a Person in the Book of Proverbs;” to the conclusions of which we assent, and have never seen reason to take any other view, notwithstanding the contempt with which it is treated by some scholars of undoubted eminence as Hebraists. Other articles we pass by, that we may give a word to the number for July. An essay on “The Greek Church,” by Mr. Manning, of Hoxton, is good historically, but contains some doubtful opinions. The author estimates Russia more highly than we do; and believes the Russian adoption of the Greek Church is pregnant with such consequences, that “the Greek shall be the triumphant, and Rome the down-trodden, church;” and that the present organisation of Eastern Christianity is “destined to rise, and flourish, and reign; not to reign in any high and scriptural sense, for how degraded must the most powerful church appear when it is but an instrument in the hand of secular authority; but destined to reign in a better sense, more permanently, and on a broader scale than when it enjoyed the protection of the Eastern Caesars.” All this is doubtful in the extreme. We are much pleased with Mr. Patton's paper on “The True Theory of Missions to the Heathen;” it may be commended to the attention of speakers at missionary meetings, who are often very much beneath the dignity and philosophy of their subject. A translation from the German of Ellendorf, on the question, “Was Peter in Rome, and Bishop of the Church at Rome?”—examines all the evidence critically, and again, on the most indisputable grounds, answers the Papal assumption with an

emphatic denial. The subject, necessary to controversy, may be considered as having here an exhaustive treatment, and a final settlement for all who are not bound by the dicta of an authority that can dispense with evidence. Professor Barrows, in an investigation of “The Scriptural Doctrine of a Future State,” by an elaborate process of comparison and criticism, brings out very forcibly the commonly received doctrine of eternal life and eternal death. Professor Shedd, in an address to the Congregational Library Association of Boston, treats of “the necessity that exists in Congregationalism for a stronger symbolic feeling, and a bolder confidence in creed statements, in order to its highest efficiency as a Christian denomination.” Of course this is altogether debatable ground; and we ourselves differ considerably from the writer, though not in valuing highly the theological bond that has, without effort or authority, held together the Independent Churches from the earliest period of their history. If there is to be—if there is needed or it is desirable that there be—any organisation of Independency, a very difficult, if at all possible, matter—it must be on some other ground than Congregational Unionism has taken in England with its five shillings.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Letters to Brother John on Life, Health, and Disease. By Edw. Johnson, M.D.  
The Chancellor's Chaplain. By Rev. E. Neale, M.A.  
The English Governess. By Rachel M'Crindell.  
True to the Last. By the Author of “I've been Thinking.”  
Mrs. Marce's Story Book.  
Harriet Russell; or, the Young Servant-maid.  
Repentance, False and True. By Rev. Charles Bradley.  
The Young Hop Pickers. By S. M. Fry.  
Christian Almanack, 1859.  
Scripture Pocket Book, 1859.  
The Young People's Pocket Book, 1859.  
Bibliotheque Sacra. Vol. XXV.  
Sermons. By late Rev. W. H. Krause.  
Progress of Carriages, Roads, and Water Conveyances.  
God Manifest. By Rev. O. P. Hiller.  
Lectures on Christian Prophecy. By S. J. Porter.  
Eric; or, Little by Little. By F. W. Farrar.  
Memorials of Rev. W. Rhodes, of Damerham. By C. Stanford.  
Historic Notes on Old and New Testament. By S. Sharpe.  
The Law of Wills, Executors, &c. By W. A. Holdsworth.  
Self-Formation. By Edwin Paxton Hood.  
The Wife's Trials. A Tale.  
Belgium, and Up and Down the Rhine.  
Caffra and Caffre Missions. By Rev. H. Calderwood.  
Jesus Christ. By Edward Whitfield.  
Cecil and Mary. By Joseph E. Jackson.  
The Supremacy of Love: a Sermon in Blank Verse. By Rev. M. Daniell.  
My Poetry Book.  
“Praying Johnny.” By H. Leigh.  
The Struggles of a Village Lad.  
Nature and Purpose of God as Revealed in the Apocalypse.  
New System of Medicine. By Dr. W. W. Evans.  
Tour in Southern Europe and the Crimea. By Rev. John Pulling.  
“Try.” A Book for Boys. By Old Jonathan.  
Comprehensive History of England. Parts 13 and 14.  
The Commentary Wholly Biblical. Part 24.  
Comprehensive History of India. Nos. 7, 8, 9 and 10.  
Routledge's Shakespeare. Part 30.  
Unitarian Pulpit. No. 19.  
The Lord's-Day Oblation. By Rev. W. Elliott.

#### Gleanings.

It is stated that there are 6,000 lives lost in Liverpool yearly by preventable causes.

The income of the Prince Regent of Prussia is to be 360,000.

The Bishop of London presides at a meeting, on December 1, for promoting missions in China, and establishing a mission in Japan.

The statue of Sir Robert Walpole has been placed with those of the other statesmen in St. Stephen's Hall, Westminster.

\* The re-establishment of direct telegraphic communication between London and Paris has been announced.

A country gentleman, Mr. M. Cely Trevilian, has written and published a handsome octavo of 580 pages to prove that Louis Napoleon is the Beast of the Apocalypse!

Mr. J. W. Parker, amongst other important publications, announces “Transactions for 1858 of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science.” The brief reports of the papers read at the Liverpool Congress prepare us to expect a volume even more valuable than that of last year.

Loud and apparently subterranean noises have been heard in Cardiganshire. They are not yet accounted for. As there was a shock of earthquake in Devon at the end of September, some writers are connecting the two phenomena. But sound does not always accompany or precede earthquakes.

The papers of the candidates at the civil service examinations continue to supply a fund of amusing anecdotes. The other day, one young aspirant for the service of his country replied to the question, “Who was John Hampden, and for what was he famous?”—“He was a celebrated architect, and built Hampton Court.”

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF FISH.—M. Coste, so well known in connexion with the artificial breeding of fish, went a few days ago to the coast near Brest to examine the experiments made under his direction for the breeding of oysters. He found that the experiments have succeeded beyond expectation; some

of the fascines which had been thrown down some time back were, when raised, literally covered with little oysters, and the whole coast to Granville and Cancale is, so to speak, embedded with them.—*Cheltenham Examiner*.

On Thursday evening, the 11th inst. (writes a correspondent), while walking in company with a friend, our attention was directed to a brilliant meteor which, after following some distance, changed to a bright blue. It was seen over to the east about nine o'clock. Can you or any of your readers explain this remarkable phenomenon?

M. Emile de Girardin is about to publish a collection of all the leading articles written by him in the *Presse* from 1836 to 1856, under the title of "Questions of My Time." He announces that the work "will not be sold," but that the 500 copies of which the edition consists will be delivered in the order of application to the first 500 subscribers who may send 72fr. to the publisher.

**PRINCE ALFRED AT SEA.** — The sailors of the *Buryal* have an anecdote amongst them to the effect that two of the midshipmen during the voyage blackened Prince Alfred's face while he was asleep in his berth, in that spirit of mischief for which these young gentlemen are notorious. The Prince made no complaint, but was up like a skylark before gunfire next morning, and cut away the hammock strings of the two young gentlemen who had served him so, taking the law into his own hands in true sailor fashion.—*Letter from Lisbon*.

The literary property belonging to the late Mr. Bogue, bookseller and publisher, of Fleet-street, has been sold by Messrs. Southgate and Barrett for nearly 10,000*l.* Among the copyrights and stereotype plates sold were the following:—"The Illustrated Byron," 1,000 copies, the stereotype plates and wood blocks, 350*l.*; "Milton's Poetical Works," illustrated, 500 copies, the wood blocks, stereotype plates, and copyright of Memoir, 250*l.*; "Cowper's Poems," illustrated, 500 copies, the wood blocks, stereotype plates, and copyright of Memoir, 160*l.*; Captain Mayne Reid's "Child's Book of Animals," (unpublished,) the manuscript and copyright, 80*l.*

**QUARRELS AMONG LITERARY MEN.** — In a week or two an action, of which all the literary and newspaper world will be talking, will be tried at Westminster. It is an action brought by Mr. Edmund Yates against the secretary of the Garrick Club, arising from his exclusion from the benefits of an institution in which, as a member, he (Mr. Yates) has a share. Whether the action will hold good in law, I know not; the object, probably, is to get the judgment of the public upon Mr. Thackeray's grievance against the young plaintiff. The great satirist was deeply offended by an article by Mr. Yates in a penny periodical, and complained to the club. Mr. Dickens, Albert Smith, and a strong minority, thought there was no legitimate cause of offence, but the vote of the majority was—an apology or expulsion; and Mr. Yates declining the former, was expelled. A portion of the offending article may not have been in the best taste; but that Mr. Thackeray—who by his pen and pencil has made himself the severest caricaturist of the day, and has even given persons nicknames which stick to them (such as "Jenkins" and "Mr. Foker")—should be so extremely thin-skinned as to go whining to a club about it, surprises all who are not deeply read in the lives of authors, and acquainted with the freaks of inconsistency to which some of them are subject.—*Cambridge Independent Press*.

**AN IMPERIAL LOVE-LETTER.** — The subjoined love epistle, addressed by the First Napoleon to the wife he afterwards repudiated for an Austrian bride, is from the recently-issued collection of *The Letters of Napoleon I.*:—"My only Josephine,—Far from thee there is no happiness; away from thee the world is a desert, where I remain alone and without feeling the soft pleasure of opening my heart. Thou hast taken from me more than my soul; thou art the sole thought of my life. If I am wearied with the annoyance of business, if I fear the issue, if war disgusts me, if I am ready to curse life, I place my hand upon my heart, where thy image beats; I look upon it, and love is for me absolute happiness, and all is riant, save the time I am absent from my love. By what art hast thou been able to take captive all my faculties, and concentrate in thyself my moral faculties? It is magic, my sweetheart, which will only end with me. Life for Josephine is the history of my life. I work to draw nigh unto thee; I die to be near thee, O my adorable wife. I know not what fate awaits me; but if it keeps me from thee longer, it will become insupportable to me; my courage will not go so far. There was a time when I prided myself on my courage, and sometimes when I cast my eyes upon the evil men may do me, upon the fate which may be in store for me, I looked upon the most unheard-of misfortunes without a frown, without feeling astonished; but to-day, that my Josephine may be ill, the idea that she may be unwell, and, above all, the cruel and dismal thought that she may love me less, withers my soul, stops my blood, renders me sad and broken-down, and does not leave even the courage of furor and despair."

**PHOTOGRAPHIC ENGRAVINGS.** — With the present number of the *Photographic News*, we present our readers with a specimen of Mr. Fox Talbot's new process of photographic engraving. The great object, as a contemporary has it, is to "make Apollo his own engraver." We merely see at present the commencement of a new art, the future of which it would be difficult to predict with any amount of certainty; but there can be no doubt that its application will ultimately be great and varied. The accompanying specimens must not be taken as a criterion of the size which the photographic process

can be carried to; its manipulations, like photography itself, being purely mechanical, the magnitude of its results is only limited by the materials employed; and the reason why the present subjects are no larger is that they were from the best specimens of transparent glass positives obtainable. Most of our readers will perceive that the views are taken from those published by MM. Clouard and Soulier, the celebrated French photographers, who are almost unrivalled in the perfection of their stereoscopic transparencies; and we do not think we are premature in announcing that these gentlemen are so interested in this new invention that they are preparing some large views of Paris expressly for the purpose of being engraved in this manner; and we have the pleasure of stating, that as soon as these large views are ready engraved, our readers will have another opportunity of judging for themselves of the progress which this beautiful and wonderful art is making. The titles of the pictures issued are as follows:—1. Bridge over the Moldau, Prague; 2. Congress of Deputies, Madrid; 3. Court in the Alhambra, Granada; 4. Palace of the Duc de Montpensier, Seville; 5. The new Louvre, Paris; 6. The Gate of the Cathedral of San Gregorio, Valladolid; and 7. The Institute of France.—*Photographic News*.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] —**FUNERALS.** — J. Luntley respectfully announces that he has succeeded to the Funeral and Estate Business conducted for more than forty years by the late Mr. J. J. Luntley, with the same experienced Assistants, hoping to retain the confidence of the Friends of his honoured Father. Sales of every description of Property by Auction or by Private Contract. Valuations made. Estates collected. 42, Bishopsgate-street Without, E.C.

**RICH MEN'S LUXURIES.** — Wealth, it is said, can purchase many enjoyments and luxuries that poor men can never obtain; but the price at which these are bought is sometimes rather exorbitant, for it is paid not in money, but in disease and suffering. The gout has sometimes been called "a rich man's luxury;" and many a man of fortune would give much to be free from the presence of this unwelcome visitor. Too often has he tried all kinds of expensive and dangerous nostrums, or supposed specifics, while a simple, cheap, and safe remedy, though close at hand, is neglected. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has been prescribed with the most satisfactory results when a severe attack of gout has come on, or for the purpose of preventing its dreaded recurrence, and it is asserted that, when taken for some time, it so alters the tendency of the system and the constitution, as to prevent entirely a return of the complaint. The celebrated German physician, Taufflieb, states that he has administered the Oil with success in great many cases of chronic gout; and in two of these the functions of locomotion were so restrained by the swelling and stiffness of the joints, that for several years the patients had to be lifted from their beds. In a few months, motion was restored, and in the end the power of walking with facility.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] —**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.** —  
**GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.** — These most painful disorders are equally prevalent in town and country, and are sure to be found as often in the patrician's palace as the pauper's cot. It is commonly supposed that gout and rheumatism are different diseases; but in fact they are identical—not distinct diseases, but different forms of the same disease, though it is true that some extreme cases may seem to disprove the assertion. The cause and the seat of both is depraved blood, and he who would successfully contend with either must point his remedies to this vital fluid. Holloway's admirable Ointment affords immediate local relief, and his wonderful Pills, directly acting on the blood, eradicate all disease.

[ADVERTISEMENT.] —**AMONG THE NUMEROUS EXTRAORDINARY CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE** effected by Du Barry's delicious health restoring Revalenta Arabic Food of indigestion (dyspepsia), flatulency, constipation, nervous, bilious, and liver complaints, cough, asthma, consumption, and debility, the following are not the least remarkable: "Athol-street, Perth, May 2, 1848. Thirteen years cough, indigestion, and general debility have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabic Food. James Porter." — No. 24, 814. "The Rev. Thomas Minster, cure of five years nervousness, with spasms and daily vomiting." — Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849. Dear Sirs.—The lady for whom I ordered your Food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your Food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. You are at liberty to publish this letter, if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, &c., Thomas Woodhouse."

[Supported by testimonial from the celebrated Professors of Chemistry, Dr. Andrew Ure, Dr. Shorland, Dr. Harvey, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Gattiker, Dr. Wurzer, Dr. Ingram, Lord Stuart de Decies, Major General Thomas King, and many other respectable persons, whose health has been restored by it, after all other means of cure had failed. Suitably packed with full instructions. In canisters, 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 2lb., 4s. 6d.; 5lb., 11s.; 12lb., 22s. The 12lb. canisters are sent carriage free, on receipt of Post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, and through all Chemists and Grocers in town and country. Important caution against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabic Food."]

**BIRTH.**  
JOYNSON.—Nov. 12, the wife of Edmund H. Joyntson, Esq., Effingham Lodge, St. Mary Cray, of a son.

**MARRIAGES.**

STURMER—WATTS.—Oct. 26, at Cambridge, by the Rev. William Robinson, the Rev. Heaton Edward Sturmer, of Worcester, to Fanny Maria, eldest daughter of J. S. Watts, Esq., of the former place.

PARRY—LLOYD.—Nov. 2, at Dr. Raffles' Chapel, Great George-street, Liverpool, by the Rev. R. Parry, Llandudno, Mr. William Parry, of Welsh Penraeth, Anglesea, to Sarah, third daughter of Hugh Lloyd, Esq., of Mold, Flintshire.

SMITH—COLCOTT.—Nov. 3, at the Baptist Chapel, Romsey, Hants, by the Rev. T. M. Morris, Mr. Charles Fluder Smith, of Lyminster, to Lucy, eldest daughter of Thomas Colcott, Esq., of Romsey.

THOMPSON—VEYSEY.—Nov. 9, at the Baptist Chapel, Great Torrington, the Rev. David Thompson, formerly Baptist minister of that town, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Veysey, draper.

LUPTON—BUCKTON.—Nov. 10, at Mill-hill Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Thomas Hinck, B.A., John Lupton, Esq., to Mary, daughter of James Buckton, Esq., of the Elms, Chapel-Allerton.

SMYTHE—COOPER.—Nov. 10, at the Independent Chapel, East Dereham, by the Rev. George Gould, of Norwich, the Rev. Francis Smythe, of Winstead, to Ellen, only surviving daughter of Wm. Cooper, Esq., of East Dereham, Norfolk.

**DEATHS.**

MILL.—Nov. 3, at Avignon, after a few days' illness, to the inexpressible grief and irreparable loss of those who survive her, Harriet, wife of John Stuart Mill, late of the East India House.

JOHNSON.—Nov. 9, at Derby, Helen, wife of Mr. J. A. Johnson, music-seller, aged thirty-four years.

PUNSHON.—Nov. 10, Maria Anne, wife of the Rev. W. M. Punshon, of 11, Horbury Crescent, Nottingham, aged thirty-five years.

TARLTON.—Nov. 10, at Marina, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Elizabeth Jane, wife of the Rev. T. Henry Tarlton, late Incumbent of Warmley, Gloucestershire, aged thirty-two years.

HENDERSON.—Nov. 12, suddenly, at Galashiels, the Rev. James Henderson, D.D., aged about seventy-one years. He was found dead in his bed on Friday morning when the servant entered the room about five o'clock. He was a faithful servant in the ministry for upwards of fifty years.

HATCHARD.—Nov. 13, at his residence, No. 3, Chichester-terrace, Brighton, Thomas Hatchard, Esq., of Piccadilly, in the sixty-third year of his age.

RICHARDSON.—Nov. 15, at Huddersfield, aged twenty-one years, Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Richardson, Bookseller.

## Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds during the week have been firm but inactive. The daily variations are of the smallest fractional description, and the transactions recorded from week to week represent a less important amount than is frequently negotiated in the space of a few hours during periods of activity. Very little business has been reported this morning, but a few sales having been effected the quotations have receded about  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. In the Discount Market there is still a good demand for money, and the minimum rate for choice bills up to 60 days is  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. The supply of money, however, is abundant. At the Bank there are again a number of applications, but the aggregate amount involved is still very moderate. The final instalment of 20 per cent. fell due on Monday on the second Indian Loan.

In the Foreign Department the attention of the operators is chiefly directed to Turkish Scrip, which, from its fluctuating character, still holds the most prominent position in the market. In the other stocks, although there is very little animation, no change of importance has occurred, and South American and Spanish Bonds indicate considerable firmness.

In the Railway Share Market, where the final arrangements connected with the half-monthly liquidation are now in progress, the operations both bond side and speculative are kept within moderate limits, although it is stated that the public have lately bought to some extent.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have been extremely quiet. London and Westminster have improved to  $49\frac{1}{2}$   $49\frac{1}{4}$ ; and London Joint Stock to  $31\frac{1}{2}$   $31\frac{1}{4}$ . Oriental Bank have receded to  $36\frac{1}{2}$ . General Steam Navigation to 25. Peel River Land are steady at  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and South Australian Land at  $38\frac{1}{2}$ . Port Phillip Shares have declined to 7*s.* and 7*s. 6d.*

The value of the arrivals of the precious metals during the week has been not less than 746,000*l.* The Custom-house weekly statement of the exports direct from London includes only 589 ounces of gold, but 115,500 ounces of silver, representing a total value of rather more than 30,000*l.*

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was considerable activity. The number of ships reported inward was 351, and these cleared outward amounted to 129, including 19 in ballast. Of those now on the berth loading outward 58 are for the Australian colonies, 4 for Vancouver Island, 1 for San Francisco, and 5 for China.

### CITY CHAMBER.

#### BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.) An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

#### ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued ....	£32,316,415	Government Debt £11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 3,459,900
		Gold Bullion .... 17,841,415
		Silver Bullion .... —

£32,316,415

£32,316,415

#### BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital £14,553,000	Government Securities .. £10,808,591
Resit .. 3,140,092	Other Securities .. 14,067,722
Public Deposits .. 6,673,581	Notes .. 11,327,386
Other Deposits .. 12,290,682	Gold & Silver Coin 661,412
Seven Day and other Bills .. 837,750	

£37,495,105

Nov. 11, 1858. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, November 12, 1858.

#### BANKRUPTS.

COLLINS, C., and W. F., Lower Sloane-street, Chelsea, drapers, November 30, December 21.

FRANCIS, C. J., and FREER, H., Great St. Helen's, wine merchants, November 30, December 21.

LIVINGSTON, J. H., Whitechapel, High-street, licensed victualler, November 23, December 21.

LIVINGSTON, T., Hornerton, licensed victualler, November 24, December 27.

HEMINGLEY, T., Willenhall, Staffordshire, cut nail manufacturer, December 1 and 22.

BRANSON, T. P., Loughborough, grocer, November 20, December 16.

MANGIN, E. M., Exeter, tailor, November 23, December 14.

SMITH, J. M., late of Bawtry, Yorkshire, and Great Grimsby, draper, December 1 and 22.

BARNES, J., Chippenham, Wiltshire, timber merchant, November 23, December 20.

THOMAS, B., Conway, Carnarvonshire, shipbuilder, November 29, December 20.

CLAYTON, B., Manchester, leather dealer, November 26, December 17.

HOGG, E. H., North Shields, shipowner, November 23, December 17.

Tuesday, November 16, 1858.

## BANKRUPT.

HENRI and Co., Cheapside, cattle food manufacturers, November 30, December 30.

OAKLEY, D. F., Paternoster-row, bookseller, November 26, December 31.

LILLIE, F., Ardleigh, Essex, miller, November 26, December 21.

BRENTNALL, G. H., Watford, Hertfordshire, coal and coke merchant, November 30, December 21.

BRAIN, G., St. George, Gloucestershire, grocer, November 29, December 21.

CARPENTER, R., Paddington, omnibus builder, November 30, January 4.

POLDEN, J., and POLDEN, J. A., Castle-street, Leicester-square, fishing tackle manufacturers, November 30, December 30.

MOORE, B., High Holborn, dealer in machines, November 30, December 28.

FORD, H., Wolverhampton, licensed victualler, November 26, December 16.

BINGHAM, W., Great Grimsby, auctioneer, December 1 and 22.

SMITH, J., Birmingham, licensed victualler, November 27, December 18.

ECCLLES, C., St. Helen's, Lancashire, draper, November 29, December 17.

PHILIP, H., Cornbury-place, Old Kent-road, draper, November 30, January 4.

WHEATLY, J., Bourton-on-the-hill, Gloucestershire, farmer, November 29, December 21.

## Markets.

## CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 15.

We had a fair quantity of wheat at market this morning from Essex and Kent, of which the greater part was sold at last Monday's prices: the trade, however, was not active, and the demand for foreign slow, but without alteration in price. In flour little doing, but we do not alter our quotations. Fine malting barley wanted; distilling qualities dull, but grinding ready sale at last week's rates. In beans and peas little doing. The arrivals of oats were again large, chiefly from Russian and Swedish ports, and prices were barely so high as on Friday, though we had a pretty good country demand. Linseed steady sale at previous quotations, but cakes dull.

## BRITISH. FOREIGN.

Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	44 to 46	Dantzig	50 to 54
Ditto White	46 52	Konigsberg, Red	44 52
Linc. Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	46 50
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	46 50
Scotch	42 44	Danish and Holstein	44 48
Rye	32 34	East Friesland	42 44
Barley, malting	28 42	Petersburg	40 44
Distilling	27 28	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	62 66	Polish Odessa	38 40
Beans, masagan	40 48	Taganrog	—
Ticks	—	Egyptian	30 34
Harrow	—	American (U.S.)	42 46
Pigeon	—	Barley, Pomeranian	29 31
Peas, White	40 44	Konigsberg	—
Grey	40 42	Danish	28 30
Maple	40 42	East Friesland	24 25
Boilers	—	Egyptian	20 21
Tares (English new)	68 70	Odessa	23 26
Foreign	66 68	Horse	38 40
Oats (English new)	21 23	Pigeon	40 42
Flour, town made per	—	Egyptian	34 36
Seck of 280 lbs	38 40	Peas, White	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Oats	—
Baltic	52 54	Dutch	18 24
Black Sea	50 52	Jahde	18 23
Hempseed	42 44	Danish	17 21
Canaryseed	76 82	Yellow feed	20 25
Cloves, per cwt. of	—	Swedish	21 24
12lb. English	—	Petersburg	20 24
German	—	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs.	—
French	—	New York	22 25
American	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Linseed Cakes, 13½ lbs to 14½ lbs	—	Carawayseed, per cwt. 30 35	—
Rape Cakes, 6½ lbs to 7½ lbs per ton	—	30; left from last day, 20.—Total 60.	—
Rapeseed, 34½ lbs to 36½ lbs per last	—	—	—

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 15.—There was little cloverseed offering, and prices were unaltered. Trefoil was held on former terms. Canaryseed was in good supply, with a limited demand, at 2s to 3s per quarter decline. Winter tares are now little required for. Foreign spring samples have appeared, but prices not yet fixed. Mustardseed dear, and steady for both white and brown.

BREAD.—The price of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 6d to 7d; household ditto, 4½d to 6d.

## BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 15.

As the navigation in the North of Europe will shortly close, we may look forward to heavy imports of beasts during the next three or four weeks, owing to the scarcity of food. There was a large supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day, in very middling condition, and sales progressed slowly at barely the late decline in value. The arrivals of beasts fresh up this morning from our leading grazing counties were seasonably good as to number, but somewhat deficient in quality. The primest Scots, shorthorns, &c., sold steadily at very full prices. Otherwise, the trade ruled comparatively heavy at last week's currency. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,100 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 100 Scots; and from Ireland, 850 oxen, &c. The total supply of sheep was rather extensive, but it was chiefly composed of inferior breeds. Prime Downes sold without difficulty at very full price; but other sheep were very dull, and the turn lower. About 850 sheep came to hand from Ireland, and some Scotch breeds sold as high as 6s each. We were scantily supplied with calves, which sold steadily, and prices had an upward tendency. Pigs, the supply of which was moderate, sold heavily at the late decline in value.

## Per Slbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 6 to 2 10
Second quality	3 0 3 6
Prime large oxen	3 8 4 4
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8
Coarse inf. sheep	2 8 3 0
Second quality	2 2 3 6
Lambs	0 6d to 0 6d
Sucking calves, 17s. to 22s. Quarter-old store pigs, 16s to 21s each.	—

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 15.

Our markets continue to be heavily supplied with all kinds of meat—both town and country-killed—and the trade generally rules heavy.

## Per Slbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	.2 6 to 2 10
Middling ditto	3 0 3 6
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10
Do. small do.	4 0 4 4
Large pork	2 4 3 4
Lamb, 0s 6d to 0s 6d.	—

## PRODUCE MARKET, MINCING-LANE, Nov. 16.

TEA.—No business of importance has been transacted in the private contract market. At public sale, about 16,700 packages of China were offered, of which about 8,677 were sold, at fully previous prices. Common Congou is quoted 11d per lb.

SUGAR.—The market continues very inactive, and prices are without the slightest alteration. In the refined market rather

more business has been done for home consumption, and previous rates have been fully supported.

COFFEE.—The market continues very quiet, and notwithstanding the short supplies, owing to the continuance of the easterly winds, prices have shown little improvement.

RICE.—No change of importance can be reported in this article. A few contracts for exportation have been entered into, but there is little activity exhibited.

PROVISIONS. Monday, Nov. 15.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 5,562 firkins butter, and 2,210 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 7,690 casks butter, and 125 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the business transacted last week was chiefly confined to the finest sorts at little or no change in prices. Middling descriptions still meet a very slow sale. Best Dutch sold well. The bacon market ruled very flat, and the supply being more than equal to the sale, prices declined 2s to 3s per cwt. without causing improved demand, and the market closed quiet at 4s to 5s landed, according to quality.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 15.—Coastwise and by land-carriage, full average supplies of potatoes have come to hand, since Monday last, in fair condition. The imports have been 270 tons from Dunkirk, 135 tons from Rouen, 21 bags from Calais, 13 bags from Havre, 112 ditto from Boulogne, 100 tons from Memel, 100 ditto from Bremen, 112 ditto from Groningen, 390 ditto from Rotterdam, 4 bags from Amsterdam, 95 tons from Antwerp, 90 bags from Dorf, 16 ditto from Hambo', and 45 bags from Harlingen. A fair business is doing, as follows—York Regents, 80s to 90s; Kent and Essex ditto, 90s to 98s; Cups, 65s to 70s; Middlings, 40s to 50s; Foreign, 50s to 65s per ton.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 18.—Little alteration has taken place since our last report. Apples and pears are plentiful. Among the latter are still some fine samples of Marie Louise, Duchesse d'Angoulême, and Crassane. Lisbon grapes yet arrive in excellent condition, and hothouse kinds are also abundant. Barcelona nuts fetch 20s per bushel; new Brazils, 16s do; Spanish, 14s do; almonds, 24s; walnuts, kiln-dried, 20s do. Filberts fetch 26s to 35s per 100lbs. Kent cobs are dearer, and the demand somewhat brisk; prices higher. New oranges have arrived from Madeira and elsewhere. Among vegetables are some nice cauliflowers. Greens are somewhat plentiful, French beans scarce. Potatoes realise a trifling advance on last week's prices. Green artichokes fetch from 4s to 6s per dozen. Cucumbers plentiful. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Heliotropes, Geraniums, Violets, Mignonette, Heaths, and Roses.

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HOPS, Monday, Nov. 15.—The demand for hops of good quality has continued steady during the past week, and prices for such descriptions are fully maintained. In low and inferior samples the demand is very limited.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 15.—Owing to the great firmness in the transactions at the colonial wool sales now in progress, there are no sellers of English wool, except at an advance in the quotations of 1d to 2d per lb. At present, however, this improvement has not been realised, but there is every prospect of an upward movement in value. The supply of wool here is very moderate.

FLAX, HEMP, and COIR, Saturday Nov. 13.—Only a moderate business has been transacted in flax, at about last week's quotations. Hemp is dull, and prices have a downward tendency. Jute moves off slowly at late rates. Coir good are in fair request, at full prices.

OILS, Monday, Nov. 15.—Linseed oil is in good request at 29s per cwt. on the spot. There is more doing in rape, at fully late rates. Olive oil is firm, at 46s. for Gallipoli. In cod, seal, and sperm, the transactions are on a very moderate scale. Turpentine continues in active request, at fully the late improvement in value.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 15.—Our market since Monday last has ruled steady, and prices have had an upward tendency. To-day, the demand is somewhat active, and P.Y.C. on the spot is worth 5ls per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 10d per 8lbs.

METALS, Saturday, Nov. 13.—Scotch pig iron moves off slowly, at 50s 6d to 50s 9d cash. Manufactured parcels support former terms. Copper is quite as dear as last week. Lead rules steady, at 21s to 21s 6d for English pig. Speier is very dull, at 22s 6d to 22s 10s per ton on the spot. Tin is still active, at 12s 2d for Banca, and 12s 6d to 12s 10d for Straits. Tin plates support former terms; but the demand for them is by no means active.

COALS, Monday, Nov. 15.—Market heavy and without alteration from last day. Stewart's, 19s 3d; South Hetton's, 19s 3d; Hartlepool, 19s; South Hartlepool, 18s; North Perry, 15s; Branden West-end, 18s 6d; Hetton Lynes, 16s 9d; Tanfield, 14s 3d; Kelloe, 18s 6d; Wylam's, 16s.—Fresh arrivals, 30; left from last day, 20.—Total 60.

## Advertisements.

## MUSEUM OF SCIENCE, ANATOMY, and

WONDERS OF NATURE, 47, Berners-street, Oxford-street, open daily, for gentlemen only, from 10 till 10. Admission One Shilling. —Know Thyself! A visit to this Museum will convey to the mind a more accurate knowledge of the human body, and the mysteries of creation, than years of reading.

The Anatomical Specimens and Models are superbly executed, and comprise what cannot be seen anywhere else in the world, illustrating every Part of the Human Body; the Circulation of the Blood; the Brain and Nervous System; the Reproduction of the Species; the Pathology of Diseases, &c. It also contains Joined Twins, a Child terminating like a Fish, two Human Skins, male and female, and numbers of natural wonders.—This extraordinary collection contains a great variety of natural wonders, as well as anatomical curiosities, and, altogether, is undoubtedly the most complete collection of the kind ever seen, either here or on the Continent.—News of the World. Lectures, Morning and Evening, by Dr. W. B. MARSTON, whose medical work on Nervous Debility, &c., will be presented, with an explanatory catalogue, gratis to every visitor.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Couelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country.

All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couelle, 69, Castle-street

Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately."

I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq

Nov. 17, 1858.]

## THE NONCONFORMIST.

927

### GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.

Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

### THE CEREVIA ANGLICANA ; or, ENGLISH HERB DIET DRINK,

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